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7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes.
8.00 "	to 10.00 "	10	"
10.00 "	to 11.00 "	15	"
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m.	15	"
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	10	"
1.15 "	to 1.45 "	15	"
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	10	"
2.15 "	to 5.00 "	15	"
5.00 "	to 8.10 "	10	"

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10.30 "	to 11.00 "	10	"
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon	15	"
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	10	"
1.00 p.m.	to 5.00 "	15	"
5.00 "	to 6.00 "	10	"
6.00 "	to 7.00 "	15	"
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	Tsingtao "	Ar.	"	Tu.	Mon.
	Dairen "	Ar.	"	Th.	Tues.
	" (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	8.20 p.m.	Thursday.	
Y 14.65	Mukden "	Ar.	11.25 "		
	" "	Lv.	11.50 "		
Y 11.55	Changchun "	Ar.	7.10 a.m.	Friday	
	(Russian Train)	Lv.	*8.20 "		
R 8.25	Harbin "	Ar.	*2.00 p.m.		

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Y 11.10	Changchun "	Ar.	4.30 p.m.		
	" (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	5.45 "	Tues.	
Y 14.25	Mukden "	Ar.	0.45 a.m.		
	" "	Lv.	1.05 "		
	Dairen "	Ar.	9.00 "		
R 25 / Y 20	(S.M.M. Str.)	Lv.	Noon.	Fri.	Wed.
R 30 / Y 20	Tsingtao "	Ar.	Forenoon	Sat.	Fri.
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IN THE FIELD WITH THE FRENCH.

SHELLING BY TELEPHONE.

AN AMERICAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

[BY E. ALEXANDER POWELL.]

Mr. Alexander Powell, the distinguished special correspondent of the "New York World," who has been given exceptional facilities by the French Government to witness the work of the French Army in the field, continues below his impressions. In the following article he describes a visit to Soissons and to the observing stations of the French artillery.

I am, as the officer who acted as my guide and cicerone assures me, the first civilian who has been permitted to visit Soissons since last September. Before we started I was told quite frankly that the military authorities accepted no responsibility for the consequence of the excursion, for, though Soissons is in the possession of the French, it is under almost constant bombardment by the Germans.

In order to get the setting of the picture clearly in your mind you must imagine two parallel ranges of hills separated by a wonderfully fertile valley, perhaps three miles in width, down which meanders with many twists and hairpin turns the silver ribbon that is the River Aisne. On the north bank at a gentle bend in the river stands the quaint old town of Soissons, so hoary with antiquity that its earlier history is lost in the mists of tradition. Of its normal population of fifteen thousand but a few score remain, and these only because they have no other place to go to. The sandstone ridge which rises abruptly from the south bank of the river directly opposite Soissons is held by the French, and from the shelter of its summit their batteries spit unceasing defiance at the Germans under von Heeringen, whose trenches line the heights on the other side of the river and immediately back of the town. From dawn to dark, therefore, and often through the night as well, the screaming messengers of death criss-cross above the red-tiled roofs of Soissons and serve to make things interesting for the handful of inhabitants who remain.

Every now and then the German gunners, apparently for no reason save pure deviltry, drop a few shells into the middle of the town. They argue, no doubt, that it keeps the people from becoming ennuied, and gives them something to think about. The ridge on the French side of the river is literally honeycombed with quarries, tunnels, and caverns, many of these subterranean chambers being as large and curiously formed as the grottoes in the Mammoth Cave at Kentucky. Being weatherproof as well as bombproof, the French have turned them to excellent account, utilising them for barracks, ammunition stores, fire control stations, hospitals, and even stables. In fact, I can recall few stranger sights than that of a long line of helmeted horsemen, a whole squadron of dragoons, disappearing into the mouth of one of these caverns like a gigantic snake crawling

Leaving our cars three miles from the outskirts of Soissons, we pushed our way through the dense undergrowth covering the hillside until we came quite suddenly upon the yawning mouth of a tunnel which, I surmised, passed completely under the summit of the ridge. Groping our way through inky blackness for perhaps an eighth of a mile, we suddenly emerged into the blinding glare of sunlight and found ourselves in one of those secret *observatoires* from which the French artillerymen keep an unceasing watch on the movements of the enemy, and by means of telephones direct and control the fire of their own batteries with incredible accuracy. Pinned to the earthen walls were contour maps and fire control charts; powerful telescopes mounted on tripods brought the German trenches on the heights across the river so close to us that, had a soldier shown himself, we could almost have seen the spike upon his helmet; and a military telephonist with receivers clamped to his ears sat at a switchhboard and pushed buttons or pulled out pegs just as telephone girls do in the London hotels.

An officer in the smart uniform of dark blue with the scarlet facings of the artillery beckoned me to come forward, and indicated a small opening in the screen of branches. "Look through there," he said, "but please do not shake the branches. That hillside opposite us is dotted with the enemy's *observatoires*, just as this hillside is dotted with ours, and they are constantly searching this ridge with powerful glasses in the hope of spotting us and shelling us out. Thus far they have not been able to locate us. We've had better luck, however. We've spotted two of their fire control stations and cleared them out." As I was by no means anxious to have a storm of shrapnel bursting about my head I was careful not to do anything which might attract the attention of a German with telescope glued to his eye.

GIGANTIC HIDE-AND-SEEK.

Peering cautiously through the opening in the screen of bushes, I found myself looking down upon the winding course of the Aisne and upon the white walls and pottery roofs of Soissons. Directly back of the town rose a step ridge, its flanks already green with grass, but the green was slashed across by many zigzag yellow lines, which might have been roads or paths, but which were really German trenches. Though I knew that those trenches sheltered an invading army, not a sign of life was to be seen. The landscape seemed absolutely deserted. And on the other side of that ridge we knew that the German batteries were posted, just as the French guns were stationed out of sight at the back of the ridge on which I stood.

This artillery warfare is, after all, only a gigantic edition of the old-fashioned game of hide-and-seek. When you catch sight of your opponent, however, instead of tapping him on the shoulder and saying politely, "I see you," you try to kill him with a 3in. shell.

The officer in command at this point was anxious to give me a demonstration of the accuracy with which his gunners could land on the German solar plexus, until he learned that we were going into the town. "They've been quiet for several hours now," he said, "and if you are going across the river it's just as well not to stir them up. You will probably get a little excitement anyway, for they usually drop a few shells into the town about sunset, just before knocking off for dinner." This was not exactly cheerful news, for it was then 4.30. Slipping through an opening in the screen of foliage which masked the *observatoire* we found ourselves at the beginning of a communication trench which led diagonally down the hillside to the river. Down this we went, sometimes on hands and knees and always stopping, for we were now within full view of the German position, and to have shown our heads above the trenches would have brought an instant storm of shrapnel. Crossing the river, we still had before us a mile or more of cobble-paved high road, lined on either side by cottages, all of which showed signs of shellfire.

Some had shattered roofs, and the plaster walls of others were pock-marked with bullets. Here the fighting had obviously been desperate and bloody. But over the garden walls strayed blossom-laden branches of peach and cherry and apple trees. The air was heavy with their fragrance. Black and white cattle grazed contentedly knee-deep in the lush grass of a near-by meadow. Pigeons cooed and clattered on the housetops. By an open window an old woman with a large white cat in her lap sat knitting. As she knitted she looked out across the blossoming hillsides to the skyline, where the invaders lay entrenched and waiting. I wonder what she was thinking about. She must have remembered quite distinctly when the Germans came to Soissons the first time, five-and-forty years ago, and how they shot the townsmen in the public square.

"CHEAP AND A BARGAIN."

A few years ago the people of Soissons erected a monument to the murdered citizens of 1870. When this war is over they will have some more names to add to those already carven on its base. It is not a cheerful business strolling through a shattered and deserted town. You feel as though you were in a cemetery. In the Place de la Republique we found a few infantrymen on duty, the only soldiers we saw in the town. Along the main thoroughfare nearly every shop was closed and the windows shuttered.

A tobacconist's and several cafés remained bravely open, but business languished. It is no exaggeration to say that every fourth or fifth house we passed showed signs of the German bombardment. One shell had exploded in the show window of a furniture store and had demolished a parlour suite. The only thing unharmed was the sign which read, "Cheap and a bargain." In the very heart of Soissons stands the huge bulk of the ancient cathedral dating from the twelfth century, its massive tower rising skyward like a finger pointing toward heaven. Repeated rappings at the door in the churchyard wall brought the curé, a white-haired, kindly-faced giant of a man. Under his guidance we entered the cathedral, or rather what remains of it, for its famous Gothic windows are now but heaps of shattered glass.

Half the roof has been torn away and the splendid columns are carving has been splintered by a shell; the massive columns have been chipped and scarred carvings which were the pride of craftsmen long centuries dead have been damaged past repair; in the floor yawns a hole large enough to bury a man in. Around the statues which flank the altar, and which are too large to move, have been raised barricades of sandbags. And this, mind you, in the house of Him who was the apostle of peace! While the curé was pointing out to us the ruined beauties of his celebrated windows something passed overhead with a shriek like a lost soul, and a moment later came an explosion which made the walls of the cathedral tremble. "Ah," remarked the curé unconcernedly, "so they've begun again. I thought it was almost time. They always bombard the cathedral every afternoon between five and seven."

"SERVING GOD AND FRANCE."

As he finished speaking another shell came whining over the housetops and burst with a prodigious racket in an adjacent street. "How far away was that one?" I inquired of one of the officers. "Oh," was the careless answer, "only about a hundred yards." The curé, as unmoved as though at a church tea, placidly continued his description of the cathedral's departed glories, reeling off the names of the saints and martyrs who lie buried beneath the floor of its nave, his recital being punctuated at thirty-second intervals by explosions, each a little louder than the one preceding. Finally a shell came so low that I thought it was going to take off the top of the belfry. "It's getting toward dinner-time and I'm feeling hungry. Don't you think we had better be starting?" I suggested hopefully.

But the curé was not to be hurried. He had had no visitors since September, and he was determined to make the most of us. He showed us that cathedral from sacristy to belfry, and if he thought we were missing anything he explained it all over again. "Why do you remain here?" I asked him. "A shell is likely to drop in on you at any moment." "That is as God wills, monsieur," was his reply. "I have my people to look after, for they are as helpless as children. And the wounded also. Yes, there is much to do. If a shell comes it will find me at my post of duty, doing what I may to serve God and France." So we went away and left him standing there alone in the doorway of his shattered cathedral. To such men as these the people of France already owe a debt they can never repay. Though they wear cassocks instead of cuirasses, though they carry Bibles instead of bayonets, they are none the less real soldiers—soldiers of the Lord.

The Archbishop of Canterbury addressing the Lower House of Convocation recently on the moral problems which the war has brought to the front, alluding to the anticipated increase in the number of illegitimate births in England in consequence of war conditions, said that no one could tell exactly what were the facts at present. Those who were most anxious for the maintenance of the moral standard were those who cared most that help and uplifting guidance and support should be given to those who might have violated the moral law.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 36.

Mrs. Cattaneo, Bergamo, Italy		$10.00
Expenso Accounts Dept. Naval Yard		20.00
H.K.V.S.		2.93
Water Police, collected from the Prince of Wales' Fund box.		10.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:—		
Collected by Mrs. B. Eustace (May):—		
J. A.	$7.50	
Mr. F. M. Crawford	5.00	
Mr. G. J. Harman	5.00	
Mr. Lam Tam San	3.00	
Mr. S. J. Ainslie	3.00	
Mr. Lam Shau Shan	3.00	
Mr. B. A. Stanford	3.00	
Mr. H. E. Scriven	5.00	
Mr. R. D. Bridger	3.00	
Mr. Duncan Clark	2.00	
Mr. J. C. England	2.00	
Mr. B. W. Cormack	3.00	
Mr. H. Bullock	1.50	
Mr. A. E. Paine	5.00	
		51.00
Collected by Capt. H. D. Jones (May):—		
Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Jones	30.00	
Capt. J. Willicotte	20.00	
Mr. F. G. Becke	15.00	
Mr. W. L. Forster	10.00	
		75.00
Collected by Mr. F. M. Crawford (April/May):—		
Mr. F. Graham	10.00	
Capt. G. H. Alcock	10.00	
Mr. S. H. Dutton	10.00	
Mr. A. Kum	10.00	
Mr. W. Gow	10.00	
Capt. L. Hussey	10.00	
Capt. A. Fraser	5.00	
		65.00
Collected by Master J. J. McKay, Kongmoon, (May):—		
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith	5.00	
Mr. W. R. McKay	5.00	
Dr. J. A. McDonald	1.00	
Rev. Duncan McRae	1.00	
Miss F. H. Langrill	1.00	
Miss E. C. Reid	1.00	
Miss Agnes Dickson	1.00	
Dr. Jessie MacLean	1.00	
Master J. J. McKay	.80	
		16.80
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey (May):—		
Staff, Green Island Cement Factory		
Hokun	73.00	
Mr. D. E. Clark	5.00	
Miss Baylis	5.00	
Mr. J. M. Gordon	5.00	
Mr. A. H. Roberts	5.00	
Mr. A.W.A. Wilkie	2.00	
Mr. M. J. Brewer	1.00	
Mr. N. L. Railton	1.00	
Insp. Sims	3.00	
L.S.	3.00	
H.B.	5.00	
		108.00
Already acknowledged Lists 1/35		252,927.26
		253,285.99
Monthly Subscriptions		1,594.19
Already acknowledged Lists 1/35		46,491.13
		48,085.32
		301,371.31
Remitted to London:—		
22/12/14 £17,000 @ 1/9 5/16		
29/ 3/15 7,000 @ 1/9 7 & 1/10		
28/ 5/15 2,000 @ 1/9 7		
		290,117.47
Balance in hand $		11,253.48

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1915.

A BLOW TO THE INDIAN TEA INDUSTRY.

Inadequate note, the *Times* says, has been taken in this country of the recent important changes in the system of labour recruitment for the Assam tea gardens, in which some £17,000,000 of capital, chiefly British, is invested. The Labour Inquiry Committee which sat in 1906 reported that the existence of the Government-controlled indenture system was one of the main reasons put forward for the unpopularity of Assam in the Indian recruiting districts, and suggested that other methods should be adopted. After prolonged discussion between the industry and the Government the indenture provisions of the last general Act (Act VI., 1901) were completely withdrawn, with effect from July 1st last. By an Act passed by the Supreme Legislative Council at the close of last month the system of recruitment by contractors has been abolished, and provision is made for the creation of a Tea Labour Board, with an official chairman, which will assist in the supervision of recruitment, and in securing that it is carried on only on proper and sound lines. Throughout the discussions leading to this legislation it was recognized by the Government that with the adoption of "free labour" the planters would require safeguards against the possibility that coolies imported by them from distant Indian provinces at considerable cost might immediately be enticed away to other employment. The initial charges for conveyance, etc., for each coolie average about £4, but in a great many cases the importation costs, from first to last, £10. Some 95 per cent. of the gardens voluntarily bound themselves under penalizing rules against enticement as between one garden and another, and the industry only sought reasonable protection against other employers of labour profiting at its expense. But it now appears that the remedy proposed by the Indian Government has been arbitrarily vetoed by Lord Crewe in London.

Mr. F. J. Goodwin, of Luddesdown, Rochester, has nine sons serving in the Army and Navy. The branches in which they are serving are the Royal Marines, the Royal Navy, the Canadian Artillery, the Royal Naval Flying School, and the Royal Field Artillery.

ENTAIL OF HAWARDEN ESTATE.

The *Times* is informed that Lieut. W. G. C. Gladstone, M.P., of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, before proceeding to France, very carefully considered the question of the succession to the Hawarden estate in consultation with other members of the family, and in what he considered to be the best interests of the estate he provided in his will that the estates should be entailed and that the first tenant for life should be his uncle, Henry Neville Gladstone, subject to certain conditions, with remainder to the Rev. Stephen E. Gladstone's eldest son, Second Lieutenant Albert Charles Gladstone, 2nd Battalion 9th Gurkha Regiment.

The executors of the late Lieutenant Gladstone are the Hon. Mrs. W. H. Gladstone, Mr. Henry N. Gladstone, and Viscount Gladstone.

GERMAN IMPORTATION OF COCAINE.

The trail of the "Kultur" obsession creeps even into the 1914 report of the Superintendent of Government Monopolies in the Straits Settlements, who says:—

Special attention is drawn to an important seizure by Mr. Ellis in Penang of a large quantity of cocaine and Persian opium on various steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Line. The goods were consigned in cases described as cigarettes or iron-ware. Correspondence emanating from Copenhagen was seized referring to these consignments, which appear to have been shipped from Hamburg. The sellers of the enamelled iron goods appear to have been The British Iron and Enamel Works, Limited, and the invoices were signed by Alb. Genguiel as manager. Enquiries made by Scotland Yard failed to discover this person or the Company at the London address stated. There is no doubt that a large and well-organized system existed in Germany for smuggling cocaine and opium into the Far East, as no less than 8 German steamers were implicated. It is hardly to be expected that this manifestation of Teutonic "Kultur" will not recur when war is over, as the unscrupulous persons concerned will not willingly relinquish the large profits to be obtained. A case like this shows that until the Governments of the manufacturing countries deal honestly and strictly with the cocaine industry it is hopeless to expect any diminution of the evil.

The importation of bhang from Siam, in spite of heavy penalties, shows no sign of diminution.

As showing how the Sino-Japanese situation is viewed in America, the following from the *Philadelphia Ledger* is of interest:—

"I have no objection to the open door in China," said the Japanese statesman.

"I am very pleased," responded the Chinese mandarin.

"But," added the Nipponese, "I shall be at the door taking the tickets."

AN ABSENT-MINDED GENIUS.

Sir Isaac Newton on one occasion ordered a fire to be lighted in the grate in front of which he was sitting. The heat became intense, and Newton, being nearly roasted, violently rang the bell. When the servant came Newton ordered him to remove the grate. "Would it not be better for you to move your chair, sir?" asked the servant. "Upon my word," answered Newton, "I never thought of that."

This is just an instance of the absent-mindedness of genius; but we lesser mortals could tell many a similar story of how for a time we have adopted the wrong measures for lack of a little thought.

Take the physical discomfort of tightness of the chest as an instance. Many people in a state of alarm put it down to weakness of the heart, when all the time that organ is as sound as a bell. Flatulence is most frequently the real reason. Through the wind given off by undigested food the stomach is distended. The pressure upwards gives the heart less room to work in and so hampers its action. Then arise distressing attacks of palpitation; pain in the region of the heart; and the feeling of being short of breath. There may be dizziness or faintness, and the proper circulation of the blood being interfered with, flushing of the face may occur.

Here is an instance of how Mother Seigel's Syrup proved a friend in need to a former sufferer, who found that palpitation and pains in the region of the chest are warnings which Nature often gives us to right our digestions.

Mrs. S. Sellick, of 16, Janie Street, Wolhuter, Johannesburg, Transvaal, wrote on March 11th, 1914:—

"Some years ago, I was a victim to Indigestion, and most trying headaches. I had no appetite whatever, and became very much run down. I suffered considerably from dull heavy pains at the chest, palpitation of the heart, and experienced much difficulty in breathing. My stomach was in a very bad state, I was unable to retain my food, and billious attacks were of very frequent occurrence. My troubles were increased by wakeful nights, and when I arose in the morning I had a feeling of depression which invariably continued through the day.

"In this hopeless state of mind I was persuaded to try what effect Mother Seigel's Syrup would have. Its use was a revelation to me. A few doses gave me a measure of relief I should not have thought possible, and a week's course brought about a perceptible change for the better. By the time I had used the fourth bottle I was happy in the enjoyment of perfect health and vigour."

Next time you have pains in the chest after eating test the reliability of Mother Seigel's Syrup in giving relief. It assists the stomach to regain natural activity, and so prevents its distension by the wind given off from ill-digested food. Mother Seigel's Syrup has a tonic and regulating influence not only on the stomach, but on the liver and bowels. With these organs free from trouble, the despondency you once felt at the coming of mealtimes vanishes. You find you have not only a hearty appetite, but know that you need not fear pains after eating.

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THE COLONY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The water return for May shows that the level and storage in the reservoirs on the City and Hill district water works on June 1st were as follows:—Tytam, 37.9 below overflow. Tytam Byewash, 20.5, Tytam Intermediate, 17.3, Pokfulum, 8.7 and Wongnaicheung 13.0, all below overflow. In 1914 the figures were 34.4, 19.31.8, 6.5 and 9.7 respectively. The storage in millions and decimals of gallons for the same period was as follows:—Tytam, 138.19, Tytam Byewash, 2.51, Tytam Intermediate, 111.78, Pokfulum, 47.30, and Wongnaichung, 15.64; or a total of 315.42 against 291.90 in the same period last year. On an estimated population of 261,019, the consumption was 158 millions of gallons, or a consumption per head per day of 19.6 gallons. In the same period last year the total consumption was 115.40 on an estimated population of 257,419, or an average of 14.4 gallons consumption per head per day. The services to houses in the rider main districts were discontinued from the rider mains and given by public fountains only during May, 1914, but there was a constant supply in all the districts during May, 1915. In Kowloon the storage in millions and decimals of gallons in the gravitation reservoir for May was 302.49, against 270.50 in May of last year. The consumption during May, on an estimated population of 96,350, was 31.81 million gallons, or an average consumption per head per day of 10.6 gallons. In May, 1914, the total consumption, on an estimated population of 94,550, was 39.53 million gallons, or a consumption per head per day of 13.4 gallons. The Government Analysit's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

A SOLICITOR'S ADDRESS.

AN AMUSING OBJECTION.

In the Summary Court yesterday the case in which Mr. R. C. Faithfull sues Henry de Hees for $42 was mentioned to Mr. Justice Hazeland. Mr. Dixon said he wished to take the point that the plaintiff had not given his full address on the writ. He had merely given his address as "Victoria, Hongkong," and he (Mr. Dixon) asked that the writ be amended and re-served.

Mr. Faithfull said he had never heard of a more absurd objection to a solicitor. It was not as if he were a Chinese trader. His friend knew his address as well as he (Mr. Faithfull) himself. It was a mere oversight that it was not given fully, however, and it was not omitted with any object.

His lordship said Mr. Dixon saw the plaintiff in the Court every Friday, and surely that was sufficient.

Mr. Dixon—No, my lord. The Registrar takes that point now. The addresses must always be given.

Mr. Faithfull—Yes, in money-lending cases.

Mr. Dixon—In the Code it is said that everybody must give his address. Everybody resides in Victoria.

Mr. Faithfull—Except your client, and nobody knows his address. (Laughter.)

The case was fixed for hearing next Friday afternoon.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

CONCEALED AMMUNITION.

A Chinese who was found in possession of 300 rounds of ammunition was yesterday at the Magistracy fined at the rate of a dollar a round. The man's legs appeared unusually bulky to an official at the Kowloon Railway Station, and on being questioned about it the man said that he had money around his legs. He was allowed to pass, but was stopped by an alert detective on the platform. He was searched, and the ammunition was found tied around his legs.

EXTRADITION TO MACAO.

The Government of Macao applied for the surrender of two Chinese named Tse Kwei and Ah Lau, on a charge of kidnapping, and extradition proceedings commenced before Mr. Wood yesterday, the Crown Solicitor prosecuting and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. A. H. Crew) defending. The story told by the Crown Solicitor was to the effect that the two men came to the house of the kidnapped man, whose name was Leung Ping Hing, on the evening of the 25th April, and called him downstairs. They asked him for some medicine, and he brought them some, and then was seen to go away with them. The man had not been seen since. A witness would say that one of the defendants told him that he had shipped the missing man to Fukien. The case was remanded.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report, dated 11th June, state:—

The market for all local investment securities has remained firm throughout the past week, higher rates in some instances have again been established, and though the volume of business transacted has been comparatively small, it has been limited largely by the reluctance of holders to sell at current quotations. In the speculative section quotations have ruled erratic, and may be expected to do so until after the June settlement fixed for the 25th instant, when a return to more normal conditions may be confidently looked for. In London stocks practically nothing has been done and quotations given are more or less normal. Bar Silver is quoted to-day at 23 5-16d., Sterling T.T. at 1/0½, Shanghai T.T. at 78, and Singapore T.T. at 77. The Bank's buying rate for 3d/s bills on Shanghai is unchanged at 79½.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghais sold in small lots in the earlier part of the week at $805 and later at $800, the market closing with probable buyers at the latter and sellers at the former quotation.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have been done at $855 and $857½, and at the former rate are still enquired for. Cantons after sales at $370 have receded to $365, at which a fair business has been done, market closing quiet. North Chinas are unchanged at a nominal quotation of Tls. 170 and Yangtszes with probable buyer at $225, exchange 73.

Fire Insurances.—Chinas have advanced a further two points during the week to $134, and $135 would no doubt be paid, but shares appear to be still unobtainable. Hongkongs are quiet at $390 and without reported business.

Shipping.—Douglas's under settlement influences continue erratic, and close with a buying quotation of $47½, although a higher rate would undoubtedly be paid for both cash and forward delivery, particularly the latter. China and Manilas continue in request at $4.80 after sales. Indos are quiet at $97 with probable sellers, and Star Ferries weak with sellers at $37.

Oils.—Shells are slightly easier with sales and sellers at 93/-. Langkats after advancing 40 a buying quotation of Tls. 42½ have receded to Tls. 42 sellers with little or no local business passing. Ural Caspians have been done at 43/- and close firm.

Mining.—Raubs have been booked at $3.70 and more shares can be placed at this rate. Kailans are quiet at 32/- after sales, and Tronohs neglected with probable sellers at 32/6.

Refineries.—China Sugars steadily advanced during the week from $113 to $117 with sales at the latter and intermediate rates, but at the close are weaker with settlement shares offering at $116. Luzons have firmed up considerably, and after sales at $31.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled quieter but steady at $62½, and Kowloon Wharves at $69 after sales. In the North, Shanghai Docks are quoted at Tls. 51½, Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 83, and New Engineerings at Tls. 8, all nominal.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have again been the medium of business at $108 and $108½, with more shares wanted at the former figure. Kowloon Lands and West Points remain in request at $40 and $71 respectively, but without leading to business. Humphreys Estates have been sold at $6.60, and at this rate probably more shares could be obtained. Central Estates have been booked at $100, and Hongkong Hotels are firm at $114 buyers.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have been placed in the North at Tls. 162½ for cash, but are now slightly easier with shares on offer locally at Tls. 162. Hongkong Cottons have been sold at $7¼ and $7.40 and close with a nominal quotation at the latter figure. Internationals at Tls. 90, Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 89½ and Soy Chees at Tls. 44 are all nominal. Shanghai Cottons have buyers at Tls. 97, and Kung Yiks are on offer at Tls. 13.90.

Miscellaneous.—Hongkong Electrics have been booked at $39½, Cements at $6.80, Watsons at $6.60 and Steam Laundries at $3.10. China Lights are on offer at $44, Ropes at $20½, Electric Trams at $5.15 and Peak Trams (old) at $9.30. China Borneos are wanted at $9.85, China Providents at $8½, Dairy Farms at $34, Peak Trams (new) at 80 cents, Waterboats at $16½ and Powells at $64.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

A London telegram to the American papers, dated the 11th ult., says:—An official list posted to-day on the Stock Exchange shows that about 600 members of the Exchange will not apply for re-election for the current year. In normal times the London Stock Exchange has a membership of about 5,000.

BOY SOLDIER'S BRAVERY.

Jacques Goujon, a young lad of 17, who volunteered for service at the beginning of the war, has just been awarded the Médaille Militaire. A company of French soldiers, including himself, set out to locate some enemy machine-guns. They performed their task after having shot down two German sentries. A company of Germans surprised them, however, and killed all save Goujon, who managed to hide in a hollow made by a shell. After waiting for three hours he left his hiding-place and destroyed two of the machine-guns with bombs before he was taken prisoner. Goujon then succeeded in eluding his guards, and brought back to the French lines the remaining quick-firer. The young soldier has since, however, had the misfortune to lose an arm through the explosion of a shell. In addition to receiving the highest mark of distinction a French soldier can receive, he has been mentioned in the order of the day and been promoted.

FOREIGN DEBTS TO TRADERS.

ADVANCES OF £690,000 APPLIED FOR.

The 23rd annual report of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, gives much interesting detail concerning the action of the Chamber on questions arising out of the war relating to trade, commerce, shipping, and finance.

With regard to the difficulties, following the early termination of the moratorium, experienced by many firms who had large outstanding debts due to them not only from Germany and Austria-Hungary, but from other countries where the breakdown of exchange caused inconvenience to traders, the report states that members were requested to fill up a form stating, in confidence, the aggregate amounts due to them, and the information thus obtained was sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The replies received numbered 250, the aggregate amount of foreign indebtedness thus represented being £10,000,000. An announcement was subsequently made by the Treasury and full particulars of the scheme which the Government had agreed upon in conjunction with the banks for making advances to traders against approved debts were duly communicated to the members. The Executive Council of the Associated Chambers of Commerce also prepared a return showing that certain Chambers had submitted figures representing a total indebtedness from foreign countries of £36,367,000. Notwithstanding this figure, up to February, 1915, the amount of advances actually applied for was only £802,447, the total amount scheduled for the purpose being £1,914,277, which, the report observes, is striking testimony to the manner in which trade generally had recovered from the effects of the war, due to the strong financial position of British firms and the improvement in the financial situation generally.

The report continues:—It must be conceded that, guided as it has been by commercial, financial, and industrial experts, and with the assistance of leading naval and military opinion, the views of the Chamber have been surprisingly justified in its recognition of what was to come and the means to be adopted to render the Empire secure. Our Navy has been startlingly effective, beyond anything the world has ever seen; in the absence of the Declaration of London economic pressure is daily forcing Germany into extremes which clearly indicate the premonition of ultimate failure; the mildest form of national training would have been of inestimable benefit in shortening and restricting the war; the correctness of the means recommended to ensure the supply of food and raw material has been amply demonstrated.

The Naval and Military Defence Standing Committee adds that a time when the British Fleet has swept German shipping from the seas, when the huge British mercantile marine is busily and safely conducting its habitual operations in every quarter of the globe, when, in other words, British naval supremacy is no longer theory, but very obvious practice, the Chamber can look back with pride on the work it has accomplished since the years preceding the Naval Defence Act.

Up to the end of the year 51,000 packages of newspapers, books games, gramophones, and to the base hospitals and hospital ships through the instrumentality of the Chamber.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.

Since October, 1914, the proportion to the population of persons dependent on public relief has been markedly below the normal. There is no sign of the rise in pauperism figures that generally occurs in January, February, and March. The rate as registered in the monthly statement issued by the Local Government Board, after rising sharply in August, fell again in September to 17.2. In November it was only .1 above the 1913 rate; in December at 17.1 it was exactly what it had been the previous year, and at this figure, 17.1 per thousand, it has since stood. The January and February pauperism figures are thus well below last year's; there is a reduction of .4 per thousand in the months of the year in which dependence is generally heaviest. In 1913 the ratio per thousand was for these two months 18.4 and 18.1 respectively; the table shows the average for 1909-13 to have been 20.9 and 20.8. The February ratio—17.1—represents a pauper population in England and Wales of 637,331 persons, 361,520 of whom received outdoor, 275,805 indoor relief. In London the January rate was 22.4; in February there was a decline to 22.2 per thousand; representing 100,710 paupers, of whom 30,785 received indoor, 69,925 outdoor relief.

WEEKLY MAIL OF THE FORCES.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S STATEMENT.

Some striking figures were given by the Postmaster-General in his annual statement to the House of Commons recently to show the effect of the war upon the Post Office.

As the result of a fall of over £2,000,000 in revenue and a rise of more than £250,000 in outlay, the department closed the financial year with a profit of £3,250,000 instead of £5,500,000. This year, it is estimated, the profit will further decline to £1,500,000. One branch of the Post Office—the Savings Bank—is thriving. It is a gratifying indication of trade and industrial prosperity, the Postmaster-General observed, that the deposits for the quarter ended March 31 exceeded the withdrawals by £4,400,000.

Other facts stated by Mr. Hobhouse may be summarized as follows:—

About 35,000 postal servants have joined the colours. Of these 700 or 800 have been killed and many wounded. In their places 20,000 men not of military age and 5,000 women have been engaged.

There are still 11,000 men of military age in the postal service (6,000 unmarried). The question whether they could not give more useful service in the Army or in armament works is under consideration.

About 1,200 postal servants are engaged in France in handling the correspondence of the Army. Some 400,000 letters and 50,000 parcels are sent daily to France; 250,000 letters and 5,000 parcels weekly to the Dardanelles and Egypt; and 4,500,000 letters and 45,000 parcels weekly to the Fleet.

Referring to the suspension of telegraphic facilities for race meetings, the Postmaster-General took occasion to warn the public that further curtailment of postal facilities might become necessary. He also announced that the Government had agreed, at the suggestion of the postal servants, to submit the question of their claim for a war bonus to arbitration.

THOSE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND.

ORIGIN OF THE MYTH.

The origin of the story of the passing of bodies of Russian troops through England and Scotland last autumn is explained by Mr. H. B. Steele, hon. secretary of the Press Representatives' Committee at the Press Bureau, in the 1915 edition of "Sell's World Press."

The facts, he says, are simple. "A large number of Russian officers visited this country to buy munitions of war, or to join as attaches the staffs of the various commands then leaving for the front. Accompanying them was a number of soldier servants, and the bulk travelled from Archangel to Scottish ports. These officers and men were undoubtedly seen by reliable witnesses. The same week-end, the War Office decided to change the location of camps of the Territorials then in training. To secure this end the trains were hand-signalled and moved at night with blinds drawn. The engine-drivers knew nothing of the loads they pulled. Meanwhile, however, some Scottish railway officials had corresponded with southern friends and talked of having a lot of Russians travelling on their line. The rest was easy, and the handful grew to an enormous army."

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

RESIGNATION.

1.—Pte. A. L. Dennys is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 10th June, 1915.

PROMOTIONS.

2.—Acting Sergt.-Major W. M. Sutherland, Scouts Co., to be Sergt.-Major, dated 10th June, 1915, *vice* Sergt.-Major A. Temperley seconded for service with H. M. forces.

Acting Sergeant J. H. Ramsay, Scouts Co., to be Sergeant, dated 1st June, 1915.

Corpl. K. de C. Longmire, Scouts Co., to be Sergeant, dated 10th June, 1915.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day (Saturday).

7 a.m. Signalling Section, Signalling Instruction at Headquarters.

Remainder: *Nil.*

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

4.—All applications for leave of absence must be sent to Headquarters at least two (2) clear days before the leave is required.

DETAIL.

5.—On duty at Headquarters.

From 7.15 a.m. to-day to 7.15 a.m. 19th inst., H.K.V.R.

AT GUN CLUB HILL, KOWLOON.

On duty from 12th to 19th instant, H.K.V.R.

AT KOWLOON (DETENTION CAMP).

On duty to-night: Civil Service Co

Officer on duty: Capt. Churchill.

On duty 13th inst.: Scouts Co.

Officer on duty: Capt. Stewart.

NOTE.—In the event of the black typhoon signals being hoisted at any time after this date, all members of the Corps resident in Kowloon (including members of the Engineer Co. not on duty) will parade at Hung Hom Station at 6.50 p.m. in full marching order and with ammunition, under the senior Officer or N.C.O. present, and will await instructions as to mounting guard at the Detention Camp and Gun Club Hill.

G. E. Stewart, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

Particular attention is called to Reserve Order No. 45, dated the 9th instant, with reference to Parades and Guard Duties commencing to-day (Saturday), the 12th inst.

NOTE.—Gun Club Hill Guard will consist of one officer, 3 N.C.Os. and 21 men, not 24 men as stated in Order No. 45.

In future the guard at Volunteer Headquarters will mount each day at 7.15 a.m. and 7.15 p.m.

SIGNALLERS.—Signallers will parade on Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m., at Murray Battery. Uniform optional.

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.—A class of instruction for members desiring promotion will be held on the Cricket Ground on Tuesdays and Thursdays in each week at 5.30 p.m. under Sergt.-Major Bond. Dress, drill order.

"D" COMPANY.—Members of "D" Company willing to do duty at the Detention Camp or Gun Club Hill are requested to send their names to the Adjutant.

TRANSFER.—Pte. T. L. Perkins is transferred to "D" Company.

NOTE.—In the event of the black typhoon signals being hoisted at any time after this date, all men resident in Kowloon will parade at Hunghom Railway Station at 6.50 p.m. in full marching order and with ammunition under the senior Officer or non-commissioned officer present and will await instructions as to mounting guard at the Detention Camp and Gun Hill.

G. K. H. Brutton, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

(CENTRAL POLICE STATION.)

PARADES.

Monday, June 14th.—Portuguese Platoons, Rifle Exercises and examination of candidates for Section Commanders.

Tuesday, June 15th.—Chinese Company, Rifle Exercises.

No. 2 Platoon, British Company, examination of candidates for N.C. rank at Water Police Sation, 6 p.m.

RIFLES.

Preparatory to issue of rifles and carbines, all members, of whatever rank, are ordered under Section 11 (1) of the Ordinance, to forthwith return to the Armoury any Winchesters or Martinis and Winchester ammunition in their possession.

F. C. Jenkin,
A. S. P. (Reserve).

Lord Crawford has gone to the front as a stretcher-bearer with the Royal Army Medical Corps. He joined the corps a few weeks previously as a private.

INTIMATIONS

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$2.00 TO $3.50 EACH.

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AN AERTEX CELLULAR COTTON VEST (HALF SLEEVE) AND TRUNK DRAWERS, as illustrated, is An Ideal Suit of Summer Underwear.

WHITE LISLE DAY SHIRTS
SOFT SINGLE CUFFS,
$3.75 AND $5.00 EACH.

WHITE LISLE TENNIS SHIRTS
COLLAR ATTACHED,
$3.75 EACH.

WHITE "COTELLA" DAY AND TENNIS SHIRTS
$2.75 EACH.

Wear AERTEX Cellular and keep cool.

AERTEX ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool.

It prevents that uncomfortable warm feeling caused by too closely woven underwear. It is beautifully soft and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Doctors recommend it as the most healthy fabric ever invented.

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PRICE $2 CASH.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

THE Names of one or two reliable Indent Merchants who deal in Rattans, Pith Cane, and material for the Wicker Trade in general, are wanted by a New Zealand firm.
Write—"N. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1915. [658

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR

EXHIBIT at their ART GALLERY Alexandra Buildings,

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY,

FORTY-FIVE SELECTED PICTURES

by

E. KATO.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915. [646

KEROSENE.

WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Compradore. Why not tell him to get

"FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price $3.75 per case.

THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without case. Price for 2 tins, $3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,
73, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [612

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292

WANTED.

A SPANISH TEACHER.

Apply to—"A. B. C.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. [654

CHEAP SALE FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

THE Undersigned will sell at a Clearance Cheap Sale Clothing Materials comprising the following:—Japanese Silks, Satin, Taffetta, English Satin, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Towels, Velvet, Velvetin and Sundries.

H. HIPTOOLA & Co.,
13 and 15, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [614

JUST RECEIVED:

TASTELESS

STAMP HINGES.

PURE, PEELABLE, PEERLESS.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 11A, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [465

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
[602

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE $5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from TUESDAY, June 15th, SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS and additions will be made in the Train Service. Three Express Trains will take the place of those now running, timing as under:—

UP EXPRESS TRAINS.

Kowloon dep.	Canton arr.
7.08 A.M.	10.40 A.M.
12.05 P.M.	3.40 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	7.33 P.M.

DOWN EXPRESS TRAINS.

Canton dep.	Kowloon arr.
7.00 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
12 Noon.	3.32 P.M.
4.20 P.M.	7.52 P.M.

Important Alterations have also been made in the Local Train Service.

For further particulars see Time Tables, which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.

By Order,
THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section,
Canton-Kowloon Railway.
Kowloon, 8th June, 1915. [645

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at $6, $7 and $7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509

A LING & CO.,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Canton Agencies in Various Spaces.

TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516

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AND

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FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

FOR THE YEAR

1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE—
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE
and
LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE $10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy owing to changes incidental to the War.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next, English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Courts.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [580

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET IN KOWLOON.

A FURNISHED ROOM with Board in English Family; Nice locality. Terms moderate.
Apply—"M.S."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. [655

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

TILL THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE. Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. [53

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 10, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [651

TO LET.

HOUSES in TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon.
Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [501

TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIR VIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [615

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

JUST Completing: Building of Modern Fire-Proof Structure; Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water Installation throughout. [illegible] July. Inspection invited.
Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.,
Canton.
Canton, 28th May, 1915. [611

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1915. [36

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35

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E

stands for Excellent, and anyone who drinks our E PORT, E SHERRY, E WHISKY or E BRANDY can be in no doubt that the letter E signifies excellence of a high order and good value for money. By buying in bulk from the very best firms, and bottling ourselves, we are able to give our customers better value for money than we could by importing the same thing by the case. There is an old saying "Wines mature in bottle, Spirits in cask." That is the *raison d'être* of our magnificent wine vaults, which challenge comparison with anything of the kind not only in Hongkong but the Far East. There our wines are bottled off soon after they arrive, but our spirits, except for a small stock to meet daily requirements, are kept in wood. That is why our spirits improve in quality, and spirits imported in case do not. Our customers get the benefit of that increment in value, as we charge nothing for it. We cordially invite our customers to pay a visit of inspection to our wine vaults, and satisfy themselves that the above is no idle newspaper puff.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[13

MARRIAGE.

GRAHAM—WHYMARK.—On May 27th, at Kobe, JOHN LEONARD, second son of the late WILLIAM GRAHAM, of Yokohama, and MAE SUSAN, second daughter of GEORGE HARVEY WHYMARK, of Kobe.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 12TH, 1915.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. BRYAN.

IT is a well-worn proverb that example is more forcible than precept. Some famous clergyman preaching on the subject has said: "People look at my six days of the week to see what I mean on the seventh." This is not inapplicable to the case of Mr. BRYAN, who has just resigned the high office of Secretary of State. A month ago he was saying to the people of the United States: "Don't rock the boat," and ever since it would seem, he himself has been doing all the rocking himself. Happily, the boat has not been swamped. Mr. BRYAN has left it and the remaining occupants appear to be rowing unitedly and steadily on a straight course steered by the Captain. It can occasion no surprise to learn from the telegrams that the American public is puzzled over and astonished by Mr. BRYAN'S action, seeing that the Note to which he objects merely reaffirms the original Note and "in no wise closes the way to a peaceful solution." Mr. BRYAN by signing the original Note endorsed the demands it made. In the language of diplomacy it required Germany to cease submarine warfare, since it had been made manifest that submarines cannot be used against merchantmen "without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity." The Note, which we print to-day in full in another column, emphasises this in the strongest possible manner. Germany's quibbling reply had already been sufficiently met in the American Government original Note when it said the American Government assumed that the German Government recognised among other things, as other nations do, "the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag." It has, however, been made abundantly clear that Germany does not now recognise any such obligations which rest upon the "sacred principles of justice and humanity." Her doctrine is "might alone is right"—and might ungoverned by any international code or moral principle. In her methods of warfare she is deliberately, as Lord KITCHENER has said, "vieing with the savagery of the Dervishes." Mr. BRYAN, as an advocate of peace at any price, seems to have conjured up doubts as to whether a practice which the whole world condemns—and which The Hague Convention expressly forbids—may not after all be found to be justifiable by an "International Commission under the Arbitration Treaties," to which Treaties he is compelled to admit Germany is not a signatory. If that is not the idea at the back of Mr. BRYAN'S mind, we cannot conjecture what purpose would be served by an investigation on a subject which the jurists of the nations have already settled by The Hague Convention. Mr. BRYAN maintains also that Americans had no right to imperil their country by travelling in the war zone after the German warning. Now it is perfectly clear that these Americans were entitled to disregard any warning of that sort given by the German Minister in Washington, and to disregard it without themselves imperilling their country unless the Government of the United States endorses it by proscribing Germany as outside the pale of civilisation and therefore unamenable to civilised law. In the original Note to Germany, which Mr. BRYAN, as the Secretary of State, signed, it was affirmed that American citizens act within their indisputable rights in travelling wherever their legitimate business calls them on the high seas, in the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligation. Hence the American citizen who exercises his indisputable right to travel on the high seas does not necessarily imperil his country thereby. He knows sufficient of international law to understand that, if that law is observed, his greatest risk, if [illegible] be attacked, is the loss of his effects and such personal discomfort as may follow his forced transfer to another vessel. International law guarantees his personal safety, and if that guarantee is dishonoured then he justifiably looks to his Government, as one of the makers of the law, and therefore one of the guarantors, to insist that the belligerent defying the law shall be held to "strict accountability" for any infringement of his assured rights as a non-combatant. Mr. BRYAN, however, shrinks from the responsibility. He would have peace at any price and we must conclude that the first Note sent to Germany was in his mind a pure bit of bluffing, like his recent sonorous warning to Mexico, which the fighting factions there have completely and unanimously disregarded. It is well for the United States that all the other members of the Government are men who when they say a thing are prepared to show that they mean it. Mr. BRYAN'S rightful sphere is evidently the pulpit and not the arena of practical politics. Everyone will share in his desire for the day when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares—but, alas, the Millenium is yet a long way off. Germany has given abundant proof that the only Persuasion she will recognise is the Persuasion of Force.

A mail for Europe *viâ* Siberia closes to-day at 4 p.m.

It is reported that the 4th Year China Domestic Loan has been fully subscribed.

The Bishop of Victoria will conduct the service at the Peak Church to-morrow evening at 6.30.

Professor Middleton-Smith, of the Hongkong University, with Mrs. Middleton Smith and family left yesterday for Wei-hai-wei.

Dr. N. Ariga, Political Adviser to the President, arrived in the Capital recently. Many prominent officials of the Government gathered at the station to welcome him.

At the shareholders' meeting of the Hanyehping Company, held recently at Shanghai, Mr. Sun Pao-chi was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company by 39,000 votes.

As most of the Manchus in the Capital have discarded their queues, the Guardians of the ex-Imperial Family has requested the ex-Imperial Consort to abolish the time-honoured red-tasselled hat and adopt the Republican hat for all Manchus on ceremonial occasions.

H.E. the American Minister, Dr. Reinsch, leaves Peking this month on a short furlough to the United States.

A donation of $65 has been received from the staff of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire towards the Territorials' Entertainment Fund.

With the hot season drawing near infectious diseases are very easily propagated in places like the prison wards, says a Peking paper. Consequently the Magistrate of the Metropolitan District has issued orders to Yamen runners to have all the prisoners taken from their wards and given an opportunity for exercise and work in the open.

Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow, who acted as legal advisor to the Chinese Government during 1913 and 1914, was inaugurated on the 20th, ult. as President of John Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.A. Dr. Goodnow was connected for many years with Columbia University as Professor of Administrative Law and Municipal Science and as Acting Dean of Political Science.

The Chinese Government Bureau for manufacturing the new weights and measures is busily engaged with the work and it is expected, says a Peking paper, that next year the new weights and measures will be ready for issue to the public by the Government. Regarding the enforcement of the use of the new weights and measures, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to render its use compulsory as the change may be opposed by the conservative elements of the country.

Captain Combes, for some years in the N.Y.K. and latterly associated with Captain Smart in Kobe, has donned the King's uniform, and as Lieutenant Combes is serving on H.M.S. *Manco*—where he does not say, but presumably "Somewhere in the North Sea." Captain Parsons, another N.Y.K man, is serving as Lieutenant R.N.R. on one of His Majesty's ships, and Mr. J. Sutherland, yet another ex-N.Y.K. man, is serving somewhere with the rank of Engineer Sub-Lieutenant.—*Japan Chronicle.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WHITE ANT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—We have just passed through a period when our lives in the evening are made miserable by the swarming of the so-called White Ants. During my residence in the East I have heard many statements regarding these, some saying that after the wings come off they become the White Ant which eats so much of our wood-work. Others hold that by losing its wings the creature dies. If one of your scientific readers would enlighten us as to the life history of the White Ant I am sure many in Hongkong would feel grateful.—I am, Sir,

Yours truly,
"INTERESTED."

TENNIS LEAGUE.

The following will represent Club de Recreio in their match against the Kowloon "B" to-day at 4.30 p.m. on the latter's ground:—

Messrs. P. Roza and J. Lopes; A. Lopes and F. Remedios; V. Yvanovich and E. Marques.

CHINESE DUTY ON IMPORTED CIGARETTES.

Since the enforcement of the destination duty on imported cigarettes, the Chinese merchants have reported themselves to the Authorities for the payment of this tax, but objections have been raised by foreign merchants to the enforcement of this tax, and through diplomatic channels the Chinese Authorities have arranged with the British-American Tobacco Company (of Shanghai) to pay the tax at the rate of $18 per box on first-class cigarettes and $3.50 per box on second-class cigarettes. The duty will be paid at the time the goods are packed for transit to inland cities. Revenue stamps will be used in the payment of the tax.—*Peking Gazette.*

PILFERING OF CARGO AT MANILA.

Five Filipinos and a Chinese merchant named Tan Tiapco have been arrested by the customs secret service on a charge of stealing cargo from one of the piers. The case has to do with the theft of 22 cases of textile goods which disappeared from pier 5 about May 16th. On that date there arrived on the steamer *Middleham Castle*, consigned to the firm of Forbes, Munn & Co., 126 cases of cotton goods, of various marks. Of this number 22 cases, valued at approximately P10,000, were stolen after having been transferred from the ship's side to the pier.

A portion of the stolen goods have been found in the possession of the Chinese merchant, and, it is understood, the Forbes, Munn & Co.'s "personero," Estacio, has made a full confession of his connection with the affair, in which other prisoners are alleged to have been implicated.

THE WAR.

ENEMY RETREATS IN GALICIA.

ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT CHECKED.

FURIOUS FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

3,000 GERMANS SLAIN IN 25 MINUTES.

BRYAN THE IDEALIST.

"FORCE THE OLD SYSTEM—PERSUASION THE NEW."

ITALIANS NEARING TRIESTE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH CONTINUE TO PROGRESS.

PARIS, June 10th.
5.45 p.m.

To-day's *communiqué* states that the French repulsed German counter-attacks, maintained the captured ground everywhere, and made further progress.

PARIS, June 11th.
1.45 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* says:—

The artillery duel has continued north of Arras, though hindered by dense fog, the battle ending in the capture of the village of Neuville by the most desperate hand-to-hand and house-to-house fighting.

The Germans were at their last extremity when they retired, abandoning a field gun, several machine-guns and much material. Over a thousand corpses were found in the houses, trenches and cellars.

The enemy attack at Beausejour in Champagne was repulsed. Many German dead were abandoned.

OVER 3,000 GERMANS KILLED IN 25 MINUTES.

PARIS, June 11th.

The official Eye-Witness says that in twenty-five minutes on the 6th inst. the Germans lost over 3,000 killed, 250 prisoners and numbers of guns when the French stormed the salient of Quenneviere. The place is farm country between the Oise and the Aisne. It had been strongly fortified but a day-long bombardment followed by the launching of aerial torpedoes at night-time demolished the enemy's works. Then there was a huge mine explosion and afterwards the Zouaves, Senegalese and the Brittany Infantry charged and completely defeated the Germans, in less than half an hour.

The French General distributed War Crosses to the brave assaulters.

The enemy brought up reserves on motor-buses and made eight attacks, but each was defeated in turn by curtains of shrapnel. The Germans then tried outflanking but were overwhelmed by a rain of hand-grenades.

MAGNIFICENT DRAGOONS.

HOW THEY HELD A CHATEAU.

LONDON, June 10th.

After the fight at a chateau at Hooge, near Ypres, on the 3rd inst. the Brigadier-General, in an Order, particularly congratulated the 3rd Dragoon Guards for their magnificent courage and determination in defending the chateau. When the Dragoons arrived in the trenches on the 29th May they were heavily shelled by high explosives, and retired temporarily, but they returned during the night and dug another trench, in front of, not behind, that which had been wrecked. On the early morning of tthe 31st May the Dragoons crept towards the ruined chateau and expelled the German defenders. They then dug trenches in the park, foiling all the attempts of the Germans to re-occupy the ruins.

The Germans on the 2nd inst. tried to annihilate the Dragoons with a cannonade so intense that it was like machine-gun fire with high explosive shells instead of bullets. Succeeding infantry attacks were repulsed.

When the Dragoons first entered the chateau they found the body of a British soldier with seventeen bayonet wounds.

ITALIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS PREPARING FOR GREAT MOVEMENT.

HEAVY AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

ROME, June 10th.

The Italians are methodically preparing for the development of a great movement on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier. A *communiqué* states that our Alpine regiments captured an important position at Preixoffel, in the Carnic Alps, after several days of stubborn fighting. They also took a number of prisoners.

The most weighty fighting continues on the Isonzo against strong positions, and there are broken bridges and roads as the result of extensive floods.

Prisoners declare that the Austrian losses are very great.

ITALY FIGHTING SUCCESSFULLY.

ROME, June 11th.

A *communiqué* says:—The Austrians lost 200 killed and 400 wounded, and abandoned 220 prisoners, in the fighting on the 7th, 8th and 9th inst. for the possession of Frickofel on the Carnia frontier.

The Austrians re-attacked the position, to which they attach great importance, on the night of the 9th inst., but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Severe fighting continues along the Izonso where the enemy is offering a most stubborn resistance. We have occupied the citadel and heights dominating Monfalcone.

LATER.

The Italians accomplished an important feat in capturing Monfalcone which is on the railway twenty miles from Trieste.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GALLANT RUSSIAN DEFENCE IN GALICIA.

ENEMY PRESSED ON THE DNIESTER.

PETROGRAD, June 11th.

An official statement says:—

After a bombardment, partly by asphyxiating bombs, masses of infantry rushed to the assault against the Russians at Moseiska, in Galicia, on the evening of the 8th inst. The enemy reached our entanglements, where they were repulsed.

Their attacks were renewed the next morning, when they were driven back over a mile with the heaviest loss.

The Russians on the right bank of the Dniester pressed the enemy, capturing 2,000 prisoners.

The enemy on the left bank of the Dniester, near Jurawno, were unable to advance further, and, after a stubborn battle, were driven back from the railway. The Russians captured a number of villages and took 800 prisoners.

GERMAN OFFICAL ADMISSIONS.

AMSTERDAM, June 10th.

Russian successes, North and South, are admitted in to-night's German *communiqué*.

The Russians bringing up reinforcements from the North-East checked the German encircling movement at Dubissa and the Germans retreated to a new line.

The *communiqué* also says that fresh Russian forces have advanced from South and South-East of Lemberg.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO GERMAN FLEET.

PETROGRAD, June 11th.

It is confirmed authoritatively that the Russian submarines and mines in the Baltic on the 3rd inst. did considerable damage to the German Fleet.

A submarine the next day sank a German destroyer and a transport, and damaged another destroyer.

Another German vessel was blown up by a mine.

AUSTRIAN TORPEDO-BOAT SUNK.

PARIS, June 10th.

An Austrian torpedo-boat which endeavoured to leave the Gulf of Trieste has been sunk by an Italian submarine. The crew were drowned.

TWO BRITISH TORPEDO-BOATS SUNK.

LONDON, June 10th.

The Official Press Bureau announces that two torpedo-boats, No.'s 10 and 12, whilst operating off the East Coast, were torpedoed and sunk by submarines. Forty-one survivors have been landed.

[The 10 and 12 were launched in 1907. They were of 225 tons displacement, and had a speed of about 26 knots. The full complement of each was 35.]

SUBMARINE WAR ON TRAWLERS.

LONDON, June 11th.

The submarining of trawlers continues. Six are reported to have been sunk to-day, and also a German steamer, captured after the outbreak of war, and a small schooner. Two crews were rescued by Dutch vessels. In one case trawler men were without food and water for 52 hours.

GERMAN SUBMARINES REPORTED BADLY DAMAGED.

LONDON, June 11th.

It is reported that two German submarines have been towed into Libau badly damaged.

STEAM TRAWLER BLOWN UP.

YMUIDEN, June 11th.

The steam trawler *Letty* has been blown up off the Dogger Bank. All the crew were drowned.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ZEPPELIN SHED BOMBED.

A PARSEVAL DESTROYED.

AMSTERDAM, June 10th.

Allied airmen on Sunday night flew over Brussels. The citizens were awakened by the reports of guns of all calibres. The airmen dropped bombs on Etterbeek, but did not hit the hangar. Despite the heaviest gunfire, however, the airmen returned and dropped bombs on a Zeppelin shed at Helmet. Great flames arose, and a Parseval and part of the shed was destroyed. The airmen, on the way home, threw bombs on to German stables.

A ZEPPELIN SUCCESSFUL AT LAST.

SINKS TWO FISHING SMACKS.

AMSTERDAM, June 11th.

A Zeppelin sank two Lowestoft fishing smacks in the North Sea. Eight survivors have been brought to Maasluis.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALIEN ENEMY QUESTION.

PROGRESS OF INTERNMENT AND REPATRIATION.

LONDON, June 11th.

At question-time in the House of Commons, the Home Secretary (Sir John Simon, K.C.) announced that the internment and repatriation of alien enemies were proceeding rapidly. Over 6,000 have been interned or repatriated. An Advisory Body considered 1,309 appeals, of which 159 were granted, and the exemption of 657 definitely declined. Steps are also being taken, by an Order-in-Council, to deal with suspects who are not alien enemies.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. BRYAN "ROCKING THE BOAT."

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, June 11th.

On the eve of publication of the American Note, Mr. Bryan has issued an appeal to the American people declaring that the real issue is not between President Wilson and himself, but between systems of government. He says Force represents the old system: Persuasion represents the new system that has been growing all too slowly for nineteen hundred years. Austria affords a recent example of the old system. Mr. Bryan himself, as a humble follower of the Prince of Peace, calls upon the United States to lead the world out of the black night of war into the light of day when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares.

Mr. Bryan issues another statement to-morrow appealing to German Americans.

CURIOUS GERMAN COMMENTS.

AMSTERDAM, June 11th.

German comment on the resignation of Mr. Bryan shows that the leading German newspapers are extraordinarily ignorant of American opinion. Their views are summed up in the comment of the *Cologne Gazette*, which considers that the resignation is a victory for German-Americans, and says it is hoped that the latter will now obtain the prohibition of the export of munitions.

THE UNARMED "LUSITANIA."

GERMAN WHO SWORE SHE MOUNTED GUNS ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, June 10th.

The Federal Grand Jury has examined the German Reservist Gustav Stahl, who is unable to speak English, and ordered his arrest in connection with his affidavit that he saw guns mounted on the *Lusitania*.

CONTRABAND IN NEUTRAL SHIPS.

GERMANY AND THE SINKING OF THE "WILLIAM FRYE."

WASHINGTON, June 10th.

Germany's answer to the American Note regarding the sinking of the *William Frye* by the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, contends that Germany is entitled to destroy neutral ships carrying contraband, though she agrees to pay damages in such cases.

HOLLAND'S DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

AMSTERDAM, June 10th.

The Chamber has unanimously passed War Credits and Bills extending the Landsturm and calling up the recruits.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

ANOTHER CREDIT OF 250 MILLIONS.

LONDON, June 10th.

It is understood that Parliament will be asked for a further vote of £250,000,000 on the 15th inst.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, June 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman, referring to the making of cotton and yarn contraband of war by the British Government, said he was glad to think the terms we had made with the vendors of cotton in the United States had been satisfactory to them. Cotton which had been held up was going to Lancashire, and it was hoped that it would be exported to our customers abroad. A Cotton Licensing Committee was being established to issue licences for the exportation of yarn.

LANCASHIRE CARD-ROOM WORKERS' DISPUTE.

LONDON, June 11th.

A joint conference to-morrow at Manchester between the Federation of Master Spinners and the Card-room Amalgamation is regarded as a hopeful sign.

THE KING OF GREECE.

ATHENS, June 10th.

The King's wound is satisfactory, but his Majesty has developed slight inflammation of the kidneys and there are traces of albumen.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

TRADE UNIONS TO ASSIST.

LONDON, June 10th.

Mr. Lloyd George, Minister for Munitions, submitted to 75 Trade Union delegates a scheme for Trade Union assistance in the task of increasing the output of munitions. The scheme was adopted.

IMPORTANT LONDON ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, June 10th.

A scheme has been approved organizing workshops in London under public authorities for the additional production of munitions. It is estimated that at least a hundred workshops will be thus provided.

ENTHUSIASTIC WAR-WORKWOMEN.

LONDON, June 10th.

It is announced that 78,946 women have registered under the Government's war work scheme.

CAPTAIN DISGUISED AS COOK.

INTERESTING CAPTURE BY BRITISH CRUISER.

MADRID, June 10th.

A British cruiser in the Straits of Gibraltar arrested on board an Italian steamer the captain of the German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, who was disguised as a cook and had escaped from the United States.

FOOD PRICES IN ENGLAND.

PROSPECTS OF ABUNDANT HARVESTS.

LONDON, June 10th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said there were prospects of abundant harvests, and no chance of supplies being cut off, or of a margin of supplies being destroyed. Referring to wheat, he mentioned that the opening of the Dardanelles, to which all looked forward, would mean a still further decline in price.

LATER.

The prices of wheat, maize, and other foodstuffs continue to decline. Wheat has dropped 4/- a quarter and maize 1/-.

COLONIALS UNDER ARMS.

CANADA'S BRILLIANT RECORD.

TORONTO, June 10th.

The Minister of Militia and Defence, Major-General Sam Hughes, is appealing for an additional 35,000 soldiers, including four Highland Regiments, bringing the total of the Canadian contingent up to 150,000.

FIGHTING AUSTRALIAN TRADE UNIONISTS.

OTTAWA, June 10th.

The Hon. Mr. Wise, who is *en route* to London to become Agent-General for New South Wales, said Australia, at the time of his departure, had sent 43,000 troops overseas, including garrisons to captured islands. The total number of troops raised was 70,000, mostly Trade Unionists. It was the intention of Australia, he said, to retain the captured islands.

BIG FIRE IN LONDON.

300 MILITARY MOTORS DESTROYED.

LONDON, June 10th.

A fire in the West End resulted in the destruction of 300 Military motor-cars, including a hundred Red Cross cars.

LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

LONDON, June 10th.

Sir I. J. O'Brien remains Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

THE NEW DERBY.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

LONDON, June 10th.

The probable starters and jockeys for the New Derby, to be run on the 16th inst., are as follows:—Achtoi (Trigg); Apothecary (Cooper), Chick Amaugwa (MacGee); Danger Rock (Whalley); Florimond (Jelliss); Follow Up (E. Huxley); Gadabout (Lancaster); King Priam (Heckford); Lemelior (Stern); Let Fly (Childs); My Ronald (Foy); Pommern (Donoghue); Rossendale (Clark); Rushforte (Wing); Sunfire (W. Huxley); The Reverge (Piper); The Vizier (F. Bullock); Vaucluse (Rickaby).

CHINESE TELEGRAM.

CHINESE DOMESTIC LOAN OVER SUBSCRIBED.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

PEKING, June 11th.

It is reported that the Domestic Loan has been over-subscribed to the extent of $2,000,000.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIRST NOTE.

The following is the text of the first Note sent by President Wilson to Germany after the sinking of the *Lusitania*:—

May 13th, 1915.

Department of State (Washington).

The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin:—

Please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and, after reading to him this communication, leave with him a copy.

"In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship *Lusitania* on May 7th, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

"The sinking of the British passenger steamer *Falaba* by a German submarine on March 28th, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28th, on the American vessel *Cushing* by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1st of the American vessel *Gulflight* by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship *Lusitania*, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

"Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loth to believe—it can not now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great Government.

"It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with the utmost frankness, and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created, and vindicate once more the position of that Government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

"The Government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war, and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away.

"This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens, bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental.

It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial Government accepts, as, of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of any of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

"The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government, with the utmost earnestness, to the fact that the objection to their present methods of attack against the trade of their enemies, lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines for the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity, which all modern opinion regards as imperative.

"It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practicaly impossible for them to make a prize of her, and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German Government frankly admits.

"We are informed in the instance of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in travelling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in which should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligation, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights."

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:—

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Random Reflections.
Alleged Seditious Publication at Shanghai.
Company Meetings!—
- Shanghai Paper Mill, Ltd.
- Shanghai Municipal Telephone Co.

Company Reports:—
- The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
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St. John Ambulance Association.
Trading with the Enemy.
A Lesson from the Enemy.
Gambling in Canton.
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Strike at Wuhu.
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Trading with Enemy Firms in China.
German Trade in China.
The Sale of Shares.
Telegrams.
British Chamber of Commerce for Canton.
Cargo of Tea Detained.
Prince of Wales' Fund.
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Japanese and the Chinese Negotiations.
Kiachta Conference Ended.
Trading with the Enemy in Japan.
Germany and Kiaochow.
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Casualties in the 40th Pathans.
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China's Credit.
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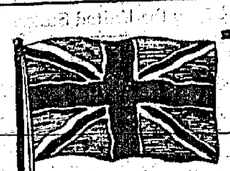
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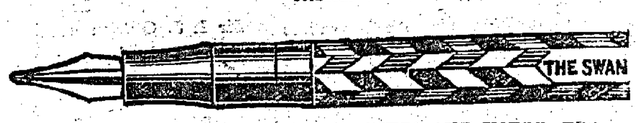
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"SIR JOHN."

THE PORTRAIT OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

[BY G. VALENTINE WILLIAMS IN THE "DAILY MAIL."]

You—who read with quick pulse of the splendid temper of our Army in the field, have you ever thought that its qualities of undaunted courage and never-failing optimism, to have burned so brightly all through the weary months of the campaign, must have been fed from some steady source? You know what the presence of "Corporal John" meant to Marlborough's Army in Flanders; you have heard how Wellington's soldiers declared that the sight of "old Arty's long nose in a fight" was better than a reinforcement of 10,000 men; you have seen how the calm steadfastness of *le père Joffre* has braced the French Armies into a methodical, businesslike organisation. In the same way the spirit of our Army in France is the spirit of its leader, Sir John French.

It is not in the hour of victory that an Army turns to its head for solace. It was when the fate of the combat hung in the balance at Malplaquet that Marlborough's troops derived fresh heart from the sight of their leader thundering to the charge at the head of the British and Hanoverian cavalry. It was in the dark days in Spain that Wellington's hard-pressed legions took comfort from the presence of the imperturbable Englishman in their midst. This war has shown that Britons have lost nothing of the fighting qualities of their fathers. But there are times in war when, with disaster lowering, men in the stress of battle become automata. Then it is that they lean on their leader. Then it is that the leader's character is tested.

Thus it was at Mons and after. Thus it was at Ypres. Those who lived with Sir John French through the dark days of the great retreat will tell you that he, almost alone of all men there, never lost heart. He maintained his brave confidence in God, in his men, and in himself throughout, even when, as he afterwards admitted, he was looking for a spot where the British Expeditionary Force could make its last stand. For the little Army that Sir John French originally took out from England would never have surrendered. So the Field-Marshal had decided. Such is the spirit of the man.

LIGHTNING DECISIONS.

Through sleepless nights, through days when one message of bad news succeeded another, when regiments were being cut up, when the men were so dog-tired that they staggered as they followed the long road towards Paris, Sir John remained calm and confident. No outward sign betrayed the anxiety that must have devoured him, burdened with the awful responsibility of the flower of England's Army confided to his charge. He wore his Field-Marshal's cap with the same jaunty rake as ever. He was scrupulously neat in his attire, as is his invariable wont. Whenever the accommodation allowed, he would sit down to luncheon at the appointed hours as placidly as though he were at his London house. And the talk would be of pleasant English topics, club gossip, home politics, the latest number of *Punch* . . . then, luncheon over, back to the maps and the reports and the onward rush of von Kluck's columns. Sometimes the Field-Marshal would break off work and announce that he was going for a walk. He would stroll away, a dapper, well-gaitered little figure, chatting with a companion about such things as caught his eye on the road, the fields, a good horse, a garden. But when he returned it was with his mind made up about some knotty point to solve which he had thus sallied forth. Then would follow one of the Field-Marshal's lightning decisions: "I will do this and that," a general fetched hot-foot from here, a message sent there, all the apparatus of General Headquarters set a quivering in a flash.

Read his despatches (written entirely by himself, let me hasten to say, to dispose of that idle hypothesis so often heard when his reports are praised, "if he writes his own despatches"), dispassionate, calm, and admirably lucid, written in the very midst of the turmoil of war. Mark the date of that splendid story of the great retreat, September 7th, or two days after the French and British Armies had gone over from the defensive to the offensive and were in the act of driving the Germans back across the Marne. Note the strictly businesslike account of the operations, the almost cold language only warming when the writer pauses to speak of "the glorious stand of the British troops" or to bestow praise on his officers and regiments by name.

You can almost hear him say, "I will not dine to-day; I must write my despatch." You can almost see him, seated in his room among his maps, building up, sentence by sentence, amid the bustle of Headquarters during a great advance, the deathless story that shall make an Empire ring.

MYSTERY OF GHELUVELT.

See him during the battle of Ypres. This is his version (despatch dated November 20th, 1914) of one of the most dramatic moments of the war, that critical hour on October 31st when literally the fate of the British Empire trembled in the balance. "I was present with Sir Douglas Haig at Hooge between two and three o'clock on this day when the 1st Division were retiring. I regard it as the most critical moment of the whole of this great battle. The rally of the 1st Division and the recapture of the village of Gheluvelt at such a time was fraught with momentous consequences. If any one unit can be singled out for especial praise it is the Worcesters."

In those brief sentences is contained a chapter in a man's life. That man is Sir John French. To him standing on the Gheluvelt road by the side of Sir Douglas Haig, his faithful comrade-in-arms of South African days, there came a mud-splashed galloper with tidings of disaster. Our line had bent before the bludgeon-like blows of the Prussian Guard. Our men were going back. The road to Calais was open and that mighty swing round from the Aisne to the sea had been in vain.

None can say what passed in the mind of the Commander-in-Chief during that hour of dread suspense. By never a sign he betrayed the awful anxiety he must have felt. He was to those around him the same as ever, calm, confident, competent. And then the relief came, a message telling of the rally of the 1st Division and of the heroic assault on the village of Gheluvelt by the Worcester Regiment. The crisis was over. The day was won. Yet the Field-Marshal made no sign.

I might remark in parentheses that the capture of Gheluvelt by the Worcesters is one of the mysteries of the war. The dashing attack delivered by this splendid regiment at the crucial moment in the whole gigantic battle literally saved the day, yet no one as ever been able to discover who gave the order for the assault. I believe I am right in saying that the Commander-in-Chief personally instituted the most exhaustive inquiries in order that the man who saw the right thing to do and did it might be suitably rewarded. He has never been found. He is thought to have been a Staff officer who may have been killed in the attack.

"READ LITTLE AND THINK MUCH."

The deep eyes of the thinker, the crystal-clear gaze of an honest man and a good friend, a fighting chin that is the last word in pugnacity, a sunny smile betraying a youthful nature in which the love of the beautiful and a taste for mischief predominate—these are the traits of countenance of Sir John French. Bearing a name which is that of one of the tribes of Galway, he is Irish in his snowwhite hair and moustache and fresh complexion, but also in his quick temper, his intuition, his magnetism.

He is quick in speech as he is quick in action. His thoughts lie very near the tongue. He has a habit of saying what he thinks about men and matters. He thinks much and deeply. He quotes with approval a saying of General Wolseley's that a soldier should read little and think much, meaning thereby that in his military reading he should read slowly and absorb and apply the knowledge thus acquired to his own military experience. Few soldiers have studied the great military writers as widely and as carefully as Sir John. This habit of thought gives him a detached air which is his most marked feature. "Silent French," they called him in South Africa. He knows how to keep his own counsel.

"A strange mixture of a schoolboy and a great general" is a description which hits him off very well indeed. For all his sixty-three years he is the youngest member of his entourage, never depressed, full of high spirits and possessing a most lively sense of the ridiculous.

Efficiency is the foundation-stone as it is the pinnacle of his character. Warm-hearted and holding high, as something sacred, the duties of friendship, he has never been known to allow any considerations other than those of efficiency and the common good of the Army to sway him in his judgment on matters concerning the forces under his command. He has the gift of attracting about him the men best fitted for the posts they are called upon to fill. One has only to look around on the smoothly running organisation of our Army in the field to perceive how happily the Field Marshal has realised the ideal of the right man in the right place, not only with regard to himself but his lieutenants as well.

Sir John is a just man, but not in the sense of the letter that killeth. On the problems incessantly confronting one who holds in his hands the destinies of hundreds of thousands of human lives he brings to bear the ripe judgment of a man of the world. No one knows what an immense influence is silently exerted by the Commander-in-Chief over all ranks of the Army because the outward manifestations of this influence are so rare. But the Army trusts him. It knows that, efficient himself, he insists on efficiency in all ranks. It has implicit faith in his sense of justice. If the Field-Marshal finds that a man has been wanting in judgment or a sense of duty and relieves him of his command the Army does not question the measure, for it knows that it is taken in the common interest.

DEATH OR INEFFICIENCY.

And the Field-Marshal is death on inefficiency. It goads him to quick anger and swift punishment. Woe betide the officer who may appear in any way to have neglected the care of his men. Bold and fearless as he is and, like all great generals, reckless of losses where the price must be paid, he will never forgive the man who will sacrifice unnecessarily the lives of his soldiers. For Sir John tenderly loves his men. He knows the British soldier, his virtues and his vices, his foibles and his eccentricities. And to know the British soldier is to love him.

"A great English gentleman" was the verdict of one who met the Field-Marshal for the first time and, like all who approach him, promptly succumbed to the personal charm of the man. He radiates about him that indefinable atmosphere of good breeding and courtesy which you find in English country houses. The plain villa in which he lives at Headquarters—the house of some local notable—is impregnated with this atmosphere.

No better representative of England than Sir John French could have been chosen to command our Armies in the land of a chivalrous race like the French. He unites in himself all the qualities of the English gentleman which the French admire, save only that *morgue anglaise* which they can never understand and never forgive, and which has made us more enemies in France than the Hundred Years' War ever did. The Field-Marshal's adaptability of temperament, his quick perception, his instant appreciation of the chivalrous, appeal intensely to the French generals with whom he comes in contact. He, on his side, cannot find words in which to express his admiration of the gallantry and tenacity of the French Army and its leaders. In the north of France, which is now a land of soldiers, he is truly a great gentleman in a country of gentlemen.

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"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
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150 YEARS.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
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[68-18

BEETHAM'S **a-rola**

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KANANGA
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Beware of Imitations.
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THERAPION No. 1
CURES DISCHARGES, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
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CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.
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CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, DRAINS, LOST VIGOR, &C.
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SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.
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Bovril develops big reserves of strength

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BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

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is made from Wheat, Barley and Milk and is therefore rich in muscle and bone-making qualities, and is the ideal Food-Drink for the East. It helps nature to restore lowered vitality and is invaluable in the case of the convalescent.

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Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 11/- (in England).

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ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

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To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.



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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sore throat or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, wasting, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO, The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTS' CASH CHEMISTS.

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THE AMERICAN VIEW.

QUIET MEN OF THE ARMY IN FRANCE.

SIGNS OF EFFICIENCY.

The United Press, New York, published last month the following article by its correspondent with the British Army, Mr. William G. Shepherd:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, NORTHERN FRANCE.

Whatever is ahead, the Army of Sir John French is ready for it. It is a good Army.

The first thing that strikes you about the British Army is its quiet men. I saw six horses try to run away the other day when a regiment of men cheered Sir John French after he had thanked them in his quiet, hesitating way for the part they had taken in the battle of Neuve Chapelle. Cannon the horses know. Cheers are strange to them. It dawns on an American slowly that, in the mind of an English Army man, noise, fuss, and efficiency do not go together.

"Don't have any ceremony," seems to be the British Army man's idea of doing his job. A young officer was moving about a headquarters room in a farmhouse, up near the front, where we had gone in for some hot tea. He chatted with the officers at the table about various things; about the Colonel's little daughter who was 14 and had lived on four different continents; about a Hindu who had learnt to speak French almost perfectly within a few weeks; about other trivial things, and, all the time, he was packing his bag to take his men through a night march to the trenches where he would spend several days. They were talking about their mess. "We ought to have a French cook," he said, as he threw his bag over his shoulder and started for the door. That was his good-bye remark. He might never come back again. I saw him pat the old farmer's dog on the head as he passed through the yard, and the officers went on talking just as if a man had not started off for death-land.

NO WASTED EXERTIONS.

In the midst of all this quiet and informality and lack of fuss one begins, after a little time, to see signs of the utmost efficiency. On the battleground of Neuve Chapelle the fields are dotted with small white signal boards. They were placed there long before the battle to show regiments where to go when the battle began. I noticed many short ladders in the trenches which the British had left when they rushed on Neuve Chapelle. "We made lots of those ladders and put them into our trenches so that our men could climb out quickly when the charge began," explained an officer. On the battlefield one sees small bridges placed over ditches so narrow that any soldier could jump them with ease. They were for the men to use. Sir John French didn't want any waste motions or waste exertions in that battle. "We're going to do this in the best way it can be done," he said.

The result of this quiet efficiency was that Neuve Chapelle fell in one hour and a half instead of within 10 hours, the time that had been calculated. The only thing that splutters in this British Army is powder; the only noise comes from guns.

A flying man had been ordered to hover over a certain spot during the battle of Neuve Chapelle. If he saw movements in a certain place he was to send a certain signal to headquarters. It was a cold, cloudy morning on March 10th. The flying man took his place in the sky and the battle was soon under way. He flew over the appointed spot and found a mist below him. He climbed down and down to catch a glimpse of the movements, if possible. He couldn't see the earth from a height greater than 400ft. And so, for over an hour, he speeded in a circle around the spot. The busy Germans from time to time potted at him, but he stuck to the job until he saw what he wanted and then made the signal and climbed into the sky.

KEEPING THE ARMY CLEAN.

A week with the British Army is divided into two parts. You spend the first part, if you are an American, learning that quietness and an absence of fuss does not mean inefficiency; you spend the second half in observing demonstrations of 100 per cent. efficiency. It is not only in the brilliant ends of war, like flying and fighting, that you see remarkable results attained; it is in the common, every-day affairs of maintaining the Army and keeping it happy.

I can show you a young English officer who probably wears a monocle, whose stride is Piccadilly, and who never loses his well-bred expression of being bored—even while he is showing you over the great bath-house and laundry which he started some months ago. "Well, here is the bag of tricks," he says, as he waves his riding stick across the entrance of the red-brick building in a certain town. "You see there were an awful lot of our men who got no chance to bathe during the early part of the war. Some of them went three months without bathing. Well, we took this jolly old place and turned it into a cleaning house for the soldiers." Incidentally, "we" is really this London chap. "Thousand a day going through this old thread factory now. Rather interesting, what?"

A hundred Frenchwomen, churning away with washing machines of every description, which the young officer had found in the neighbourhood, were happily chanting a French song when we went through the wash-room. "Rather a happy lot, what?" said the young Army man. "They'd all have been out of work if it hadn't been for this jolly old bath-house." This young officer has done a man-sized job in this war with a lack of waste motion that ought to make him a great laundry proprietor in peace times or a great soldier.

A THEATRE BEHIND TRENCHES.

The British Army efficiency extends to psychology. In a town not a great distance from the bath-house is "The Follies." It is a theatre. If you are wondering why theatres are run in London in war-time you have only to come out here, where the audience is made up nightly of 3,000 or more men who have been in the trenches, face to face with death, and are going back again, and you will see the cheering values of theatrical amusements. The object of this theatre is to make the soldier behind the trenchline forget all about the war. It has exactly the same object as the remarkable new convalescent hospitals in the war zone which are nothing more nor less than "rest cures" for tired or nerve-strained men, and not hospitals for wounded or sick men.

"The Follies" is a real theatre, in a fair-sized town. It's a soldier's show. The six men who make up the troupe were soldiers, excused from shooting and fighting just because they could sing and dance and make other soldiers forget themselves. There are two performances a night; the place is always packed, and the British soldiers troop out happy and laughing. They do not go in companies, but in crowds, or singly, as they please, just as they would go to a show in London.

The night I saw "The Follies" there were London officers around me who enjoyed the show as heartily, apparently, as if it had been given in a music-hall in London. The song hit of the night was this:—

"Hear the military bands a-playing
'Rule Britannia' and 'God Save the King.'
But for the fellows in the trenches,
Thinking of their wenches,
There is one song only,
There's one song only,
When they're sad and lonely,
And that's little Johnny Morgan
On his old mouth organ,
Playing 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

THE SINKING OF THE "LUSITANIA."

The following statement was issued on the 12th ult. at the American Embassy in London:—

"As to the sinking of the ship (*Lusitania*) it appears from all statements which have been secured that no warning face with death he said to his valet: 'Come the starboard side and the ship listed because of the longitudinal character of the bulkheads, the port air spaces remaining intact. Later she righted.

"The sinking was in sixty fathoms, and the captain believes her nose touched the bottom before her stern disappeared, accounting for the slight suction.

"It seems from reports rather dubious whether a second torpedo struck the ship.

"The sinking took eighteen minutes and occurred at 2.33 o'clock."

SAVING "THE KIDDIES."

"There is one incident the world will remember—in connection with the sinking of the *Lusitania*," said the Bishop of London while presiding at a meeting of the Waifs and Strays Society. "When Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was face to face with death he said to his valet: 'Come and let us save the kiddies.' Those words will run round the world in a way no millionaire's millions could ever do."

"LUSITANIA'S" CARGO.

American newspapers state that the cargo amounted to 1,260 tons, practically all the vessel could carry, and was valued at $850,000. Included in the manifest are the following items:—

Ammunition—5,471 cases, value $200,024.
Beef—34,165 pounds.
Sheet brass—260,000 pounds, value $11,000.
Copper—11,762 pounds, value $20,055.
Copper wire—58,465 pounds, value $11,000.
Three hundred and forty-nine packages of furs, value $119,220.
Military goods, 189 packages, value $66,221.80.

PROMINENT PERSONS LOST.

Among the fifteen hundred or more person who lost their lives when the *Lusitania* was sent to the bottom were many persons of international prominence. Among these were the following:—

Charles Frohman, theatrical magnate.
Alfred Gywnne Vanderbilt.
Charles F. Bowring, head of Bowring Bros, New York, bankers and brokers.
Alexander Dewar, general manager of John Dewar & Sons, distillers, London.
D. A. Thomas, multi-millionaire Welsh coal mine owner.
Rev. Basil W. Maturin, Oxford University.
S. M. Knox, Philadelphia, president of the New York Shipbuilding Company.
William Sterling Hodges, Paris representative of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.
Harry J. Kesser, vice-president of the Philadelphia National Bank.
Mrs. Harry J. Kesser.
Paul Compton, president of the Surpass Leather Company, Philadelphia.
A. F. Hopkins, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.
F. J. Gauntlett, foreign representative of the Newport News Company.
Sir Hugh Lane, director of the Municipal Art Gallery, Dublin.
Julian de Ayala, Cuban Consul-General in Great Britain.
Charles E. Lauriat, of Estes & Lauriat, publishers, Boston.
Frederico G. Padilla, Mexican Consul-General in Great Britain.
Major and Mrs F. Warren Pearl, New York.
Herbert S. Stone, New York, elder son of Melville T. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press.
Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Hubbard, East Aurora, New York.
Justin M. Forman, author and playwright.
Charles Klein, author and playwright.
Commander J. Foster Stackhouse, British explorer.

Brigadier-General M. I. Tighe, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, has been appointed Major-General to command the troops in British East Africa operating against the enemy forces in German East Africa.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS

From Hongkong:	Connecting with	From Colombo:
25rd June,	"KAIRAWAR"	17th July.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS

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FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS
FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL ...	"NETHERBY HALL"	On 24th June.
MARSEILLES & LONDON ...	"CITY OF RANGOON"	On 26th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915. [305

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
Cheney, c/o Mountie...	Camdendj
Chop Man Woh, West Point	Singapore
Jones, Engineer, steamship *Mexico City*	Liverpool
Mandini	London
Mrs Graham Marshall	Richmond
Vegeli, str. *Miyazaki Maru* ...	Singapore

Following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
Joenoen Vesinglee	Shanghai
Lowkew, Yuelon & Co. ...	Amoy
Chengchinglong	Shanghai
Junyen	Shanghai
Jenyuen	Shanghai

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong. 2nd Sunday after Trinity, 13th June, 1915. Holy Communion 8.03 a.m. Introit, Psalm 23; Hymns, 595, 320, 323, 558 and 561; Service Merbecke. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Ferial; Venite, Turle; Psalms, Crotch and Cocke; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Benedictus, Langdon; Hymns 340 and 211 (T. 221). Evensong (6.45 p.m). Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Barnby and Turle; Magnificat, Barnby (11th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Beethoven (27th morning); Hymns 268, 16 and 179 *N.B.*—Psalm 30, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 24, 25, 30, 35 and 36 in unison; Psalm 70, verses (Turle) 5 and 6 in unison; Hymns, 179, verses 1, 3 and 6 in unison.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point. Sunday, 13th June, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Baptismal Service. Preacher, The Ven the Archdeacon of Hongkong.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 13th June. Morning Service at 11 a.m.—Hymns, 128, 543, 352 and 14; Subject, "The Oak of Weeping and the Palm of Judgment." Evening Service at 6 p.m.—Hymns, 273, 275, 307, 272 and 159. Subject, "A Despatch from the Front." Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Recommended by Lady Doctors. Has always been a favourite Remedy with Ladies. Is the only one that can be relied on. Sold in two strengths, Nos. 1 and 2. Of Chemists and Stores all over the World, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, England.

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For Ladies

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HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS

Sold in tins by Stores throughout. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



CURE FOR ASTHMA

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS* JULY to DECEMBER, 1914. With INDEX. Price $7.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"KARMALA,"

Arrived Hongkong on 4th June, 1915, FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1915. [1

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENCLEUCH,"
FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO' LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [252

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 418 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE $3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ALBIANA, British str., from Canton.
DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., 632, T. Konishi, 10th June—Haiphong 8th June, Rice and General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., 3,447, R. Takeda, 11th June—Manila 9th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
KUEICHOW, British str., from Canton.
RANGOON MARU, Japanese str., 3,316, H. Nomura, 10th June—Kobe 3rd June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
TEAN, British str., 1,561, Trowbridge, 11th June—Manila 8th June, Sugar and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
June 11th.

ALBIANA, British str., for Canton.
DRUPAN, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
KUEICHOW, British str., for Tientsin.

DEPARTURES.

June 11th.

CHICAGO MARU, Jap. str., for Victoria
CHIPSHING, British str., for Canton.
CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Canton.
CHINGCHOW, British str., for Swatow.
KEISHIN MARU, Japanese str., for Japan.
KUNGPING, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
TAKSANG, British str., for Hoihow.
TUNGHAN, British str., for Canton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Montcalm* left Vancouver, B.C., on 2nd June, p.m.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A.O.L. str. *Changsha* left Port Darwin for Hongkong *viâ* Philippine ports on 5th inst., and may be expected to arrive on or about 17th inst.

The str. *Empire* left Sydney for this port *viâ* Queensland ports, Port Darwin, Timor, and Manila on 2nd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Itola* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 9th inst., afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Merionethshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 25th June
Radnorshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 12th July.

INDRA LINE.

Indrasamha, from Vladivostock, is due in Hongkong end of July.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 11.30 a.m.—Pressure has decreased slightly in the vicinity of Nagasaki and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere. It remains highest in the Pacific to the east of the Bonins and is generally low over China. A small depression is indicated to the S.W. of Formosa.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.11 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S.W. or variable winds, light to moderate; cloudy, thunder showers.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Haiphong	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 11th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.82	29.84
Temperature	80	77	77
Humidity	88	93	81
Wind Direction	WNW	—	SSE
,, Force	5	0	2
Weather	c	c	c
Rain		1.11	—

Highest open air Temperature on 10th 81
Lowest open air Temperature on 10th 76

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 12th to 18th June.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong Mean Time	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	12	m 8 0	7 0	m 1 47	3 1
		10 38 a	3 8	3 43 a	0 7
Sun.	13	m 8 28	7 2	m 2 15	3 2
		11 25 a	3 7	4 23 a	0 5
Mon.	14	m 8 59	7 3	m 2 39	3 3
				5 3 a	0 4
Tues.	15	m 0 10	3 6	m 2 59	3 3
		m 9 32	7 3	5 44 a	0 5
Wed.	16	m 0 51	3 6	m 3 20	3 3
		m 10 8	7 2	6 26 a	0 6
Thurs.	17	m 1 30	3 6	m 3 47	3 4
		m 10 46	6 9	7 9 a	0 8
Fri.	18	m 2 8	3 7	m 4 23	3 5
		m 11 36	6 5	7 53 a	1 2

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	NETHERBY HALL	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &c	KARMALA	Brit. str.	—	H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th July.
LONDON	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	End of June.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	CORDILLERE	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c	HIRANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA	WALTON HALL	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 8th July.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	SAINT RONALD	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & Co., LTD.	About Early in July.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	—		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MANCHURIA	Am. str.	—	A. Dixon	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co	On 22nd inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Bent	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 15th July, at 10.30 A.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c	KATHIAWAR	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 23rd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	F. C. Gambrill	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 21st inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Batkie	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
JAPAN	TJIPANAS	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	Quick despatch.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, A.M.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	YATSHING	Jap. str.	—	R. S Anderson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 21th inst., at D'light.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	M Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shinobe	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHIPSHING	Brit. str.	—	H. C. Wallace	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 16th inst., at D'light.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 2nd July, at D'light.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	CHOYSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. Hemlwood	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. R. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ATLANTIQUE	Fren. str.	—	Charbonnel	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. F. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 17th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	Ohta	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASHGAR	Brit. str.	—	H. N. Rivers, R.N.R.	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.	—			
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Murakami	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	On 15th inst., at 2.30 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 13th inst., at 2.30 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Lesak	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
BOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	LUZON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Miyata	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 7 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	C. P. Sedden	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD	On 19th inst.
SINGAPORE	ITOLA	Brit. str.	—	Butler	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	On 19th inst.
SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 25th inst.
HAIPHONG	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Konishi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SINGAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. D. Mills	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at D'light.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 12th June 3 P.M.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 12th June, 3 P.M.
‡ SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Sunday, 13th June, D'light.
* WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Wed'day, 16th June, D'light
† SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Thursday, 17th June, D'light.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 19th June, 3 P.M.
* YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI	"YATSHING"	Friday, 25th June, D'light.
‡ SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Friday, 2nd July, D'light.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze, Chefoo, Tsiain, Dalny, Wiwei, Weihwang

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1915 [6

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular Intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. 25

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON	"MONMOUTHSHIRE"	End of June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 26th May, 1915 24

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 16200 tons NILE 11000 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

CHINA (via Manila)	Sailing	TUESDAY,	15th June, at Noon.
MANCHURIA	,,	TUESDAY,	22nd June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	,,	TUESDAY,	20th July, at 1 P.M.
PERSIA (via Manila)	,,	TUESDAY,	3rd Aug., at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morosi, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

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		MAIL TABLES for 1914, on card	0.50
		,, ,, ,, on paper	0.25

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANAMBA, British str., 1,159, Hill, 7th June—Manila 2nd June, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
AKI MARU, Japanese str., 4,002, T. Noma, 7th June—Shanghai 3rd June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,617, T. Odnir, 9th June—Bangkok 1st June, Rice and General.—Thoreson & Co.
BANEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,852, R. Mitsui, 8th June—Samarang 1st June, Sugar.—Dodwell & Co.
BAMORA, British str., 1,877, F. G. Pittam, 9th June—Bombay 4th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
BARIN, Russian str., 988, G. Baiding, 10th June—Vladivostock 4th June, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
CHEIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,006, Moka, 4th June—Hongay 1st June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
CHIFSHING, British str., 1,199, H. G. Wallner, 9th June—Wei-hai-wei 4th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 1,177, Wm. Ross, 9th June—Shanghai 5th June, General.—Chinese.
CHINA, American str., 3,185, H. Thompson, 8th June—San Francisco 8th May, General.—P.M. S.S. Co.
CHUNGKING, British str., 1,311, Rees Lewis, 6th June—Bangkok 28th May, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 740, K. Murukami, 9th June—Swatow 8th June General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
EIGER, Norwegian str., 875, M. Eliasen, 9th June—Dalny 2nd June, General.—Chinese.
KUNG PING, Chinese str., 1,785, J. B. Howie, 5th June—Shanghai 1st June, General.—Chinese.
KUTSANG, British str., 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 7th June—Moji 2nd June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LAERTES, British str., 1,343, A. Jenkins, 9th June—Saigon 5th June, Rice and General.—Chinese.
LODOREN, British str., 2,053, B. L. Coats, 8th June—Dalny 1st June, Bean Oil.—Dodwell & Co.
LUCHOW, British str., 1,118, D. R. Davies, 10th June—Shanghai 6th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
MITSUKI MARU, Japanese str., 2,703, T. Nakamura, 8th June—Penang 31st May, General.—Dodwell & Co.
PROVIDENCE, Norwegian str., 693, M. G. Steen, 31st May—Sydney 7th May, Ballast.—Order.
QUARTA, British str., 1,106, Hooker, 4th June—Bangkok 28th May, Rice and Timber.—Butterfield & Swire.
RANELLA, British str., 3,496, str., J. T. Welsh, 8th June—Newchwang 1st June, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
SINGAN, British str., 1,016, J. D. Mills, 9th June—Hoihow 6th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
SUISANG, British str., 1,776, H. Simpson, 8th June—Singapore 2nd June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,064, H. Kato, 3rd June—Miike 28th May, Coal.—Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.
TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,200, Waterlund, 8th June—Shanghai 2nd June, General.—Chinese.
TJIPANAS, Dutch str., 5,000, A de Lange, 6th June—Java ports, Sugar.—Order.
TJIKINI, Dutch str., ——, Lap, 23rd May—Batavia and Saigon 19th May, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TUNGSHAN, British str., 2,599, G. W. Muir, 10th June—Chingwantao 3rd June, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.
UNKAI MARU, Japanese str., 988, J. Kamasaki, 1st June—Wakamatsu 26th May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MALTA,"

Captain C. C. Talbot, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY on SATURDAY, the 19th June, 1915, at NOON, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "EGYPT," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed *viâ* Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KHYBER," due in London on the 1st August, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [2

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL,"

4,932 tons will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 8th July.

For Freight and further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915. [647

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL
S.S. "SAINT RONALD,"
about Early in July.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May 1915 [346

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery, ...	About 17th June.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	*MALTA* Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R., ...	Noon. 19th June.	*See Special Advertisement*
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KASHGAR Capt. H. N. Rivers, R.N.R. ...	About 25th June.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	KARMALA..... Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.R. ...	About 7th July.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to:—

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1915. [1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 13th June, D'light.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 14th June, D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 15th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 15th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 22nd June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN," and the S.S. "KANCHOW," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 12th June, 1915. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart ...	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 2.30 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY, 18th June, at 2.30 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. 13

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SINGAPORE on 19th June.

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Capt. C. P. Fedden, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 19th June.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 12th June, 1915. AGENTS. 19

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MANILA SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	24th June.	On 22nd June 11 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 17th July 11 A.M.
EASTERN	15th July.	On 9th Aug., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	2nd Aug.	On 23rd Aug., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS. 13

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 29th June.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 18 knots ...	TUESDAY, 13th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 27th July.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 24th Aug.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO,
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	... 17,200—15 knots	Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 29. [216

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (Without Transhipment)	ATLANTIQUE.....	On 14th June.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transhipment)	CORDILLERE.....	On 12th June, 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.
Weekly branch line from Saigon-to-Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

2]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE
In Connection with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUZON MARU"	T. Miyata ...	SUNDAY, 13th June, at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU" ...	K. Murakami ..	SUNDAY, 13th June, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ...	A. Kobayashi ...	WED'DAY, 23rd June, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU" ...	T. Konishi ...	SUNDAY, 13th June, at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
p.m.		about	about Noon			
June 7	MALTA	June 14	June 19	EGYPT	July 18	July 25
June 21	SARDINIA ...	June 28	July 3	MEDINA	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
——	NUBIA ...	July 12	July 17	MONGOLIA ...	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
July 19	ORIENTAL ...	July 26	July 31	MALWA ...	Aug. 28	Sept. 4
——	MALTA ...	Aug. 9	Aug. 14	PERSIA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
Aug. 16	SARDINIA ...	Aug. 23	Aug. 28	MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
——	NUBIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 11	MALOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70.	Return £105.
	"B"	"	"	£54.	" £96.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£48.	" £72.
	"B"	"	"	£44.	" £66.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£66.	Return £99.
	"B"	"	"	£60.	" £90.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£46.	" £69
	"B"	"	"	£42.	" £63.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA.	Leave SHANGHA	Leave H'KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at M'SEILLES if calling	Due at LONDON.
	about	about	about	about	about	about
KARMALA	June 21	July 1	July 7	July 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 20
KASHGAR	July 19	July 29	Aug. 4	Aug. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 19
NOVARA	Aug. 16	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	Sept. 7	Oct. 8	Oct. 17
SIMLA	Sept. 27	Oct. 7	Oct. 13	Oct. 19	Nov. 17	Nov. 26
NANKIN	Oct. 11	Oct. 21	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	Dec. 1	Dec. 9
NYANZA	Oct. 25	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 23

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £54 Single: £81 Return, 2nd Saloon £38 Single: £57 Return
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £50 Single, 2nd Saloon £30 Single.
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	§ HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser,	16,000	THURSDAY, 17th June, at Noon.
	§ KATORI MARU Capt. B. Kon,	20,000	THURSDAY, 1st July, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ AKI MARU Capt. Noma,	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
	§ TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasawa,	12,500	TUESDAY, 29th June at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	§ TANGO MARU Capt. K. Soyeda,	11,500	TUESDAY, 15th June at 4 P.M.
	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda,	9,000	FRIDAY 15th June at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	TOSA MARU Capt. Takano,	12,000	WED'DAY, 16th June,
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	RANGOON MARU Capt. H. Nomura,	8,000	SATURDAY, 12th June.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	KASHIMA MARU Capt. M. Yagi	20,000	MONDAY, 14th June at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Ohta	8,000	FRIDAY, 25th June.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda,	2,500	SUNDAY 13th June, A.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	§ CEYLON MARU Capt. Saineke,	10,000	FRIDAY, 18th June,

§ Wireless Telegraphy. * Omitting Keelung.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong
HIRANO MARU	16,000 Tons	... Thurs., 1st June.
KATORI "	20,000 "	... " 1st July.
KAMO "	16,000 "	... " 15th July.
KASHIMA "	20,000 "	... " 29th July.

FOR AMERICA.

AKI MARU	12,500 Tons	... Tues., 15th June.
TAMBA "	12,500 "	... " 29th June.
YOKOHAMA "	12,500 "	... Thurs. 8th July.
SADO "	12,500 "	... Tues., 27th July.
AWA "	12,500 "	... " 10 Aug.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE NOS. 292 and 1941 12

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The services to Germany, Austria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrone, Pelew and Marshall Islands can now be accepted for transmission.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Europe (via Negapatam) ...	*Kashima Maru* ...	14th inst.
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Fort Bayard	*Chongwo*	Saturday, 12th, 8.00 A M
Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe ...	*Cordillera* ...	Saturday, 12th, Printed Matter and Samples ... 10.00 A M Registration ... 11.15 A M Registration, Kowloon 9.30 A M B.O. Noon Letters ...
Philippine Islands	*Yuensang*	Saturday, 12th, 2.00 P M
Straits and India via Calcutta	*Kutsang*	Saturday, 12th, 2.00 P M
Saigon	*Boyarin*	Saturday, 12th, 2.00 P M
Japan *viâ* Moji	*Bairt Maru* ...	Saturday, 12th, 3.00 P M
Chefoo, Newchwang and Dairen... ...	*Elger*	Saturday, 12th, 4.00 P M
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) (Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Wednesday, 16th inst.)	*Luchow* ...	Saturday, 12th, Registration 3.15 P M Letters ... 4.00 P M
Swatow, Shanghai and North China ...	*Choysang* ...	Saturday, 12th, 4.00 P M
Straits, Ceylon and India via Bombay... ...	*Luson Maru* ...	Saturday, 12th, 4.00 P M
Haiphong	*Daigi Maru* ...	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui ...	*Daijin Maru* ...	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A M
Japan via Nagasaki	*Nikko Maru* ...	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A M
Hoihow Pakhoi and Haiphong...	*Singan*	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe...	*Kashima Maru* ...	Monday, 14th, 2.00 P M
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA	*China* ...	Tuesday, 15th, Registration ... 10.15 A M Letters ... 11.00 A M
Straits	*Suisang*	Tuesday, 15th, 1.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haimun*	Tuesday, 15th, 1.30 P M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle and United Kingdom via Canada	*Ak. Maru* ...	Tuesday, 15th, Registration... 2.15 P M Letters ... 3.00 P M
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) (Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 19th inst.)		
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand Tasmania & New Guinea via Thursday Islands	*Tango Maru* ...	Tuesday, 15th, Registration ... 2.15 P M Letters ... 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Sinkiang*	Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Tean*	Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P M
Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles & London	*Hirano Maru* ...	Thursday, 17th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan*	Friday, 18th, 1.30 P M
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, the 18th inst., at 5 P.M.	*Malta* ...	Saturday, 19th, Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A M Registration ... 10.15 A M Registration Kowloon 9.30 A M B.O.... ... 9.30 A M Letters ... 11.00 A M
Straits	*Ilota*	Saturday, 19th, 2.00 P M
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island ...	*Changsha* ...	Monday, 21st, Registration ... 1.15 P M Letters ... 2.00 P M
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*St. Albans* ...	Tuesday, 22nd, Registration ... 9.15 A M Letters 10.00 A M
Philippine Islands	*Chinkua* ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P M

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O.	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Sam Shui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon and Kumshuk	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

KEEP COOL!



It's quite easy even in this weather, if you instal a

"FREEZOR FAN"

3 Speeds Varying from a gentle Breeze to a Typhoon.

Suitable for HONGKONG, KOWLOON, CANTON and MACAO.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER TYPES.

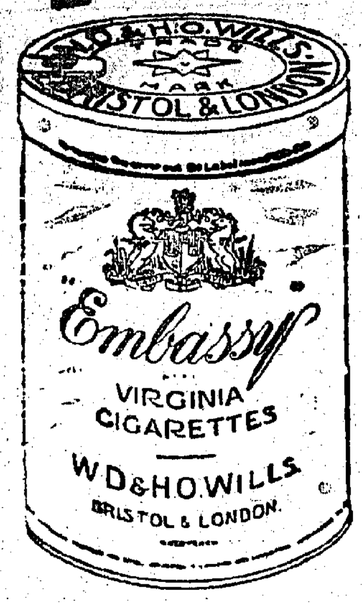
WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Telephone 358. Cablegrams: "Marinework." [32

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 11th,

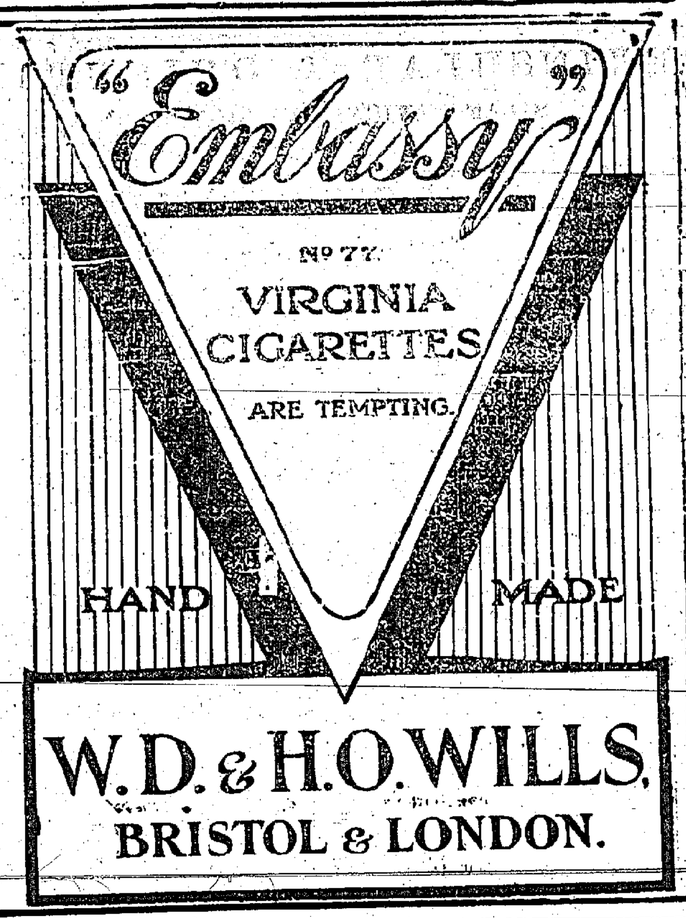
ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9⅝
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/10⅜
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	229½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	230
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43½
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demands	135⅝
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	135⅝
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	78
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand	88
ON MANILA:—On demand—Pesos—88	
ON SINGAPORE:—On demand	77
ON BATAVIA:—On demand	108½
ON HAIPHONG:—On demand	81⅝ p.m.
ON SAIGON:—On demand	8 ⅝ p.m.
ON BANGKOK:—On demand	86
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$11.00 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$58.00
BAR SILVER, per oz.	23 7/16d.



"EMBASSY" Cigarettes Represent the Standard by which others are judged.

PRICES:

50's TIN	- - 75	CENTS.
25's "	- - 40	"
10's "	- - 20	"



SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 11TH JUNE, 1915.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash.	Return on basis of last Div'd.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$800, buyers London	5½ p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$10	all	$9.95, buyers	8½ p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ld. ...	50,000	$5	all	$4½, sellers	7½ p.c.
	50,000	$1	all		
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld	200,000	$10	all	$8¾, buyers	8½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	40,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 97, buyers	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 13.50, sellers	
International Cotton Manufg Co., Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 80	
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 89½	
Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 44	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 152, sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld. (in Liquidation)	125,000	$10	all	$7.40	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$8	$34, buyers	4½ p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$69	5 p.c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld...	50,000	$50	all	$62½	5 p.c.
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 51½	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ld....	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited... ...	400,000	$10	all	$6.80, buyers	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	$10	all	$39½, buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$114, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ...	6,500	$25	all	$185	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld. .	60,000	$10	all	$26½, sellers	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/-	all	$5.15, sellers	6 p.c.
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$365	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	$100	$20	$134, buyers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	8,000	$250	$50	$390	7 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 170	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	12,000	$250	$100	$955, buyers	6½ p.c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld ...	12,000	$100	$50	$225, or Ex-75, buyers	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$100	all	$108, buyers	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld. ...	10,000	$100	all	$100, sales	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ld.	95,000	$100	$75	$200	
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld	150,000	$10	all	$6.90	6 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	5,000	$50	$30	$40, buyers	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld...	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 104½	
West Point Building Co., Limited ...	12,500	$50	all	$71, buyers	6 p.c.
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gls. 10	all	Tls. 42, sellers	
MINING.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld ..	1,000,000	$1	all	32/	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	200,000	£1	all	$3½, sellers	
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	£1	all	32/6	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	25,000 50,000	$10 $10	all $1	$9.30, sellers $0.20, buyers	8 p.c.
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$116, sales	
Luson Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	$100	all	$31, buyers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ld..	30,000	$25	all	$4.80, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000	$50	all	$47½, buyers	6 p.c.
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	$23, sellers	4 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	£5	al	$97	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld	4,047,510	£1	all	9⅜, sales	7½ p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited ...	40,000	$10	all	$37, sellers	5½ p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited ...	5,000	$25	all	$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited ...	20,000	$5	all	$3.10, buyers	8½ p.c.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	$7	all	$64, buyers	7½ p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	$10	all	$6.60, sales	9 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	$10	all	$16½, buyers	9 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPORTS,

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BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed "	1,125,000
Paid-up "	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [119

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital	Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital	Fl. 19,907,900 (£1,659,000)
Reserve Fund	Fl. 7,765,500 (£647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.
LEWIS BANKVEREIN.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [12

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital...	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June 1914 [118

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold)	$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS	4,120,000
(Gold)	$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [193

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed	Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up	" 10,000,000
Reserve Funds	" 3,970,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGIU, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
IYETOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOROKU YAMANARI, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kiukiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
PARR'S BANK,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at Cheribon, Cheshun, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Samarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

K. TSUDZURABARA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. [556

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tungshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TAINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Liuchi, Lantsing, Tsinlen, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON KUNTANG. PEKING: Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [492

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